THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas., William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LI., No. 2 New York, July 10, 1915 Whole Number 1316

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

OUR GRIEVANCE AGAINST ENGLAND

ALTHO THE WRONG DONE to American oversea commerce by Great Britain's "starvation blockade" of Germany has been overshadowed in the public's mind by the killing of American women and children by German torpedoes, our press show almost as little inclination to yield ground on the one issue as the other. In both cases, they seem to feel, this country speaks for all the neutral nations in behalf of the rights that are theirs by law and usage. "The United States is now in a position to demand full freedom of the seas for itself and for all neutral nations," thinks the Washington *Post*, and the St. Louis *Star* declares that "we do not want war with any of the present belligerents, but we do want all of them to let our ships and our people alone." Fundamentally, adds the same paper, it is not a question of American dollars, nor of German starvation, "but simply whether the nation possessing military or naval power shall be its own judge of how it shall use it."

While our State Department's protest of three months ago against England's resort to "a course of action previously unknown to international law" has not yet been answered, a British "memorandum" dated June 17 has again brought the matter definitely before the court of public opinion. In this memorandum the British Government, after describing in detail the steps it has taken to alleviate the hardships suffered by American shipping under its blockade policy, concludes that it "can scarcely admit that on the basis of actual facts any substantial grievance on the part of American citizens is justified or can be justified." Yet hundreds of exporters and importers are besieging the State Department with petitions, the Washington correspondents tell us, seeking relief from the British embargo.

One committee that conferred with Secretary of State Lansing spoke for importers who have $50,000,000 worth of articles tied up in Germany because of the refusal of the British Government to allow them to come through to the United States. In many cases, we are told, these goods were ordered before the war began. Another delegation of importers gave out a formal statement affirming their constitutional and international right "to import into the United States non-contraband merchandise from neutral ports, irrespective of its origin, without restrictions of any kind." They thus describe their predicament:

"During 1914 and the early part of this year we placed large contracts for merchandise to be manufactured by German and Austrian concerns. We have obligated ourselves to take this merchandise, and now that a considerable portion of such merchandise is finished and ready for shipment the manufacturers are demanding payment for the same. We are in the quandary of having to pay for our merchandise and at the same time being unable to get our merchandise. In addition, we have sold much of this merchandise to American business houses, to which we are now responsible for the delivery of such goods.

"The concessions of the British Government that we may receive such goods as have been paid for prior to March 1 is of no avail to us. The undersigned are responsible American houses enjoying a good credit, who in general do not have to pay for their merchandise before it is delivered.

"The British concession puts a premium upon the irresponsible man of business who does not enjoy credit and penalizes those responsible houses who do business in accordance with custom and credit."

Among the exporters who feel that they have a grievance, say the correspondents, the cotton-merchants are conspicuous. In this connection we note a resolution passed last week by both branches of the Georgia legislature requesting President Wilson "to induce or compel Great Britain to withdraw her illegal blockade of neutral ports." And in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* we read:

"The South has been the heavy sufferer from the situation created by the Order in Council. Two-thirds of the cotton-crop of the country, normally, is sold abroad; this export trade has been virtually paralyzed. A single comparison—of the cotton exported in February (before the British order) and in April (after the British order)—is sufficient to indicate what the blockade is costing the people of the South. In the former month we exported to northern Europe and Germany 435,037 bales of cotton; in April we exported to Germany no cotton and other European ports only 45,300 bales. But for the blockade, according to Senator Smith's figures, Germany, Austria, and northern Europe would have purchased before August 1 something like 1,500,000 additional bales of last year's crop. We need look no further than this to see what the results of continued seizures of innocent cargoes will be. Before Great Britain instituted her illegal blockade, cotton-prices were rapidly recovering from the first shock of war; but manifestly there can be no support for prices under a circumstance which closes the market for two-thirds of the staple, turning it back upon the hands of the producer."

Yet there would seem to be little immediate prospect of relief here if, as the St. Louis *Star* says, one of the chief objects of Great

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

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Britain's policy is to keep cotton out of Germany. Says *The Star:*

"Cotton enters largely into the manufacture of smokeless powder and high explosives. Thousands of tons of it are being consumed. The blockade is evidently becoming serious in this direction, as the German Government has issued an order commandeering all cotton-rags. The waste of ammunition is so great, excessively beyond what has ever been known in war before, that ability to maintain the supply under conditions of a blockade cutting off the materials from which it is manufactured may well be expected to become an important factor in the continuance of the war or inability to continue."

It will be remembered that Great Britain's novel long-range blockade of Germany was announced in the Orders in Council of March 15. In the American note of protest, dated March 30, the United States Government pointed out that the provisions of this order amounted to "a practical assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European area, and an almost unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace." And in another paragraph we read:

"It is confidently assumed that his Majesty's Government will not deny that it is a rule sanctioned by general practise that even tho a blockade should exist and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory without being subject to the perils of contraband traffic or breach of blockade, much less to detention, requisition, or confiscation."

The British memorandum of June 17, as Ambassador Page remarks in transmitting it, "is not an answer to the principles set forth in the note of March 30, but merely an explanation of concrete cases and the regulations under which they are dealt with." The spirit and purport of it are fairly well epitomized in the last paragraph:

"His Majesty's Government is earnestly desirous of removing all causes of avoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes and vessels which may be detained, and any specific inquiries or representations which may be made by the United States Government in regard to particular cases will always receive the most careful consideration, and all information which can be afforded without prejudice in court proceedings will be readily communicated; but they can scarcely admit that on the basis of actual facts any substantial grievance on the part of American citizens is justified or can be justified, and they therefore confidently appeal to the opinion of the United States Government as enlightened by this memorandum."

In the earlier paragraphs it claims credit for his Majesty's Government for refraining from the exercise of "the right to confiscate ships or cargoes, which belligerents had always previously claimed in respect to breaches of blockade"; for facilitating the proceedings in case of seizures; for paying all claims as quickly as they were presented—these payments having already amounted to more than $2,250,000; and for showing all the consideration for neutrals that is compatible with the object in view, that object being "to prevent vessels carrying goods for or coming from the enemy's territory." The resultant situation is thus summed up by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

"Neutrals unquestionably have a right to trade freely among themselves, and any interference with this right gives them a just grievance. Yet it is plain that a belligerent can not permit a neutral port to be made practically an enemy port. The Order in Council aims to prevent this. The British view is that in doing so neutral commerce has been interfered with as little as possible, and that due reparation has been made for every material injury. But if its action is contrary to the principles of international law, neutrals can not admit the legality, whatever they may think as to the necessity of the course pursued."

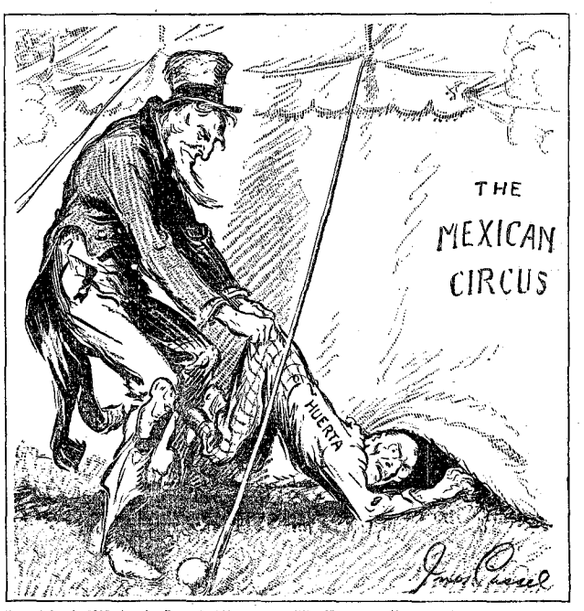
The New York *Sun*, while admitting that "it is the plain duty, and, we have no doubt, the unalterable intention, of the Government at Washington to hold the Government at London responsible for every infraction of the rights of our commerce," goes on to say:

"At the same time, it may be profitable for writers on the subject to keep constantly in mind the fact that upon occasion our own Government has not only exercised physically but also sustained diplomatically and approved judicially the principle and practise of acts which our neighbor might call piratical censorship of legitimate commerce.

"The doctrine of the continuous voyage, the question of the ultimate destination, the question of seizure on the high seas between neutral port and neutral port, the question of the detention of the neutral ship thus seized for the examination of its cargo as to contraband, play a large part in our own contributions to the expansion of international law and the extension of war-practises under stress of circumstance and pressure of military necessity."

"Not even contraband cargoes," says the Rochester *Post Express*, "have been taken over by the English without compensation to the owners"; and the New York *Press*, which thinks that we are making altogether too much of England's

LOOKING FOR A NEST.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



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"NO, YOU DON'T!"
—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

HOMING-PIGEONS.

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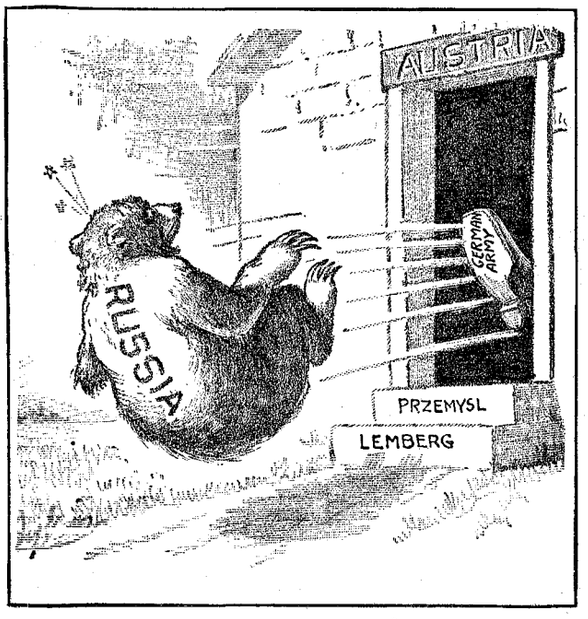

AU REVOIR OR GOOD-BY?
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger.*

SHORT OF TEETH.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

BRUIN'S TROUBLES.

interference with our commerce, remarks: "Because we have had genuine grievances—frightful grievances—against the von Tirpitz submarines, we must manufacture spurious grievances against the British prize-court." The New York *Times* also believes that "the principles of right and of law involved are not altogether on one side," and *The Evening Post* predicts confidently—

"When the time comes for the British Government to declare itself on the main principle, there can be no doubt that it will acquiesce in our main theoretical contentions. The high seas must remain free to neutrals."

For light on the practical effect of England's blockade methods the Washington *Times* turns to the export statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce. Comparing our exports to Germany, Austria, and neighboring neutral countries for April, 1914, and April, 1915, *The Times* finds that we gained with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, and Switzerland twice as much as we lost with Germany and Austria. Making its comparison between two periods of ten months instead of between two individual months, the Chicago *Herald* says:

"At first glance we seem to be suffering a great deal. Our exports to the lands under German control, including Turkey and Belgium, fell from $384,193,549 in the ten months ending May 1, 1914, to $49,278,841 in the same months ending May 1 last. Their exports to us were not hit so hard, but fell from $229,591,594 in the former period to $116,739,779 in the latter.

"But these figures do not tell the whole story. The rest is told by the growth of our trade with the neutral States adjacent to the Germandom—Scandinavia, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, and the other Balkans except Servia. Our imports from these have continued about the average—$99,204,848 in war-times to $100,184,571 in peace times.

"From $192,180,931 to $493,236,863 is the growth of our exports to these neutrals in the periods compared. It seems a fair, and even a necessary, inference that a very large part of these increased purchases from us have passed on to the Teutonic allies. From which it seems evident that England's blockade, while changing trade-channels, hasn't been notably effective so far as an American trade-stopper. Its effects may thus be summed up in round figures:

"Decrease of sales to the Germandom, $335,000,000; increase of sales to neutrals adjacent to the Germandom, $301,000,000; net loss, $34,000,000. As an offset our sales to the four allies have increased from $690,820,050 to $1,036,801,115, or nearly $346,000,000.

"It may be said that as the formal blockade didn't begin till mid-March these figures do not show its actual effect. In April, 1914, our sales to the adjacent neutrals were $17,463,442; last April they were $57,841,691."

But the real issue, many editors remind us, is one of principle, and because it ignores this issue the British memorandum is generally regarded as unsatisfactory. "The seizure of vessels engaged in our neutral commerce is an act of war," declares the Washington *Post*, and the Grand Rapids *Press* asks:

"What would happen if American war-ships were to convoy to Rotterdam an American ship with an American cargo? Would Great Britain defend at cost of war her arbitrary interference in trade between neutral nations? Would Great Britain stick to that position if we threatened to place an embargo upon arms exportation by way of reprisal? These may become live questions within the near future."

LABOR GETTING MORE THAN CAPITAL

INSTEAD OF FOUR-FIFTHS of the profits of industry going into the coffers of the capitalist, as the Vice-President of the United States recently affirmed, only one-third reaches that destination, the remaining two-thirds finding their way into the pocket of the laborer. This, at least, is the conclusion reached by a committee of the National Civic Federation, after examining and analyzing statistics covering the labors of 10,000,000 wage-earners, or more than 25 per cent. of the gainfully employed in this country. For fifteen years, according to the New York *World*, the Socialists have contended that less than one-fifth of the product of labor was returned in wages. The census of 1900, they said, showed a gross product of $2,420 per worker in manufactures, and as the average wage per worker was $437, it followed that labor's share in the product was only 18 per cent., as against 82 per cent. for capital. This "popular untruth," says *The World*, has at last been overtaken. The committee credited with this achievement consists of W. J. Pope, of Waterbury, Conn.; Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia University; and the Rev. John A. Ryan, of St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul, Minn. This committee bases its conclusions on the census figures for manufacturing, mines, and quarries, the Interstate Commerce Commission's figures for steam railroads and express companies, and the financial statement of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The investigation does not cover the case of farmers and farm-laborers. From the

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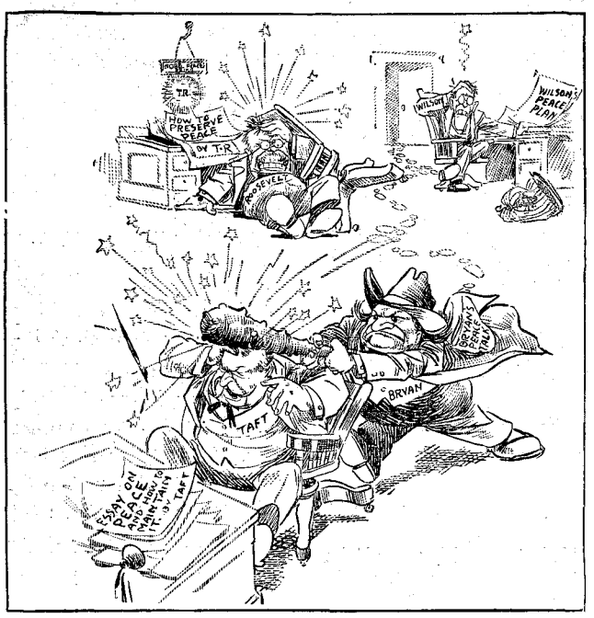
committee's preliminary report, as condensed by the New York *Sun*, we quote as follows:

"In general, after miscellaneous expenses and the cost of materials or supplies are deducted, two-thirds of the net earnings go to wage-earners and one-third goes to capital. Out of this third the capitalist must provide for depreciation. . . . . .

"The committee takes the stand that the value of each worker is the difference between the gross value of his product and the cost of materials, not the gross value alone. Thus it says the worker's value in 1899 was $1,025, the difference between the gross value of his product, $2,420, and $1,395, the cost, not $2,420. This difference the report calls added value, or the amount of new wealth produced per wage-earner.

"From this added value, it continues, the manufacturer must pay taxes, advertising, rents, royalties, insurance, traveling agents, etc., and his pay-roll, before he can figure on his share.



BRYAN'S UNIQUE IDEA OF THE WAY TO ORGANIZE A UNIVERSAL-PEACE MOVEMENT.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

Deducting such expenses, there was in 1899 a fund of $889 per employee to be divided. Of this, $590, or 66.4 per cent., went to labor, and $299, or 33.6 per cent., to capital."

Even more important, remarks *The World*, is the committee's discovery that labor's proportion of the product is increasing. To quote again from the *Sun's* columns:

"The report finds that the census returns of 1899 and 1904 show not only that wages are increasing, but that they are larger in proportion to the total to be divided between capital and labor. Hence the figures supplied by the census show that capital's profits are decreasing, both in the aggregate and allowing for depreciation.

"Comparing the census reports for the last sixty years and allowing for changes in methods of taking it, the committee concludes that the average annual wage in manufacturing industries has increased from $247 to $518 in sixty years and the normal rate of interest has decreased one-fourth. The wage increase, they find, was especially large from 1899 to 1909, and still continues. . . . . .

"In conclusion, the report says that if in the future an increased output per worker should result from betterments in the application of capital or labor or both to industry, experience seems to show that the worker would secure the major part of such increase."

But according to the New York *Call*, a Socialist daily, these figures do not tell the whole story. Indeed, we are assured, they are distinctly misleading, because they are based on the assumption that "but one capitalist exploits a certain amount of labor." Says *The Call:*

"Take the two items of 'rents' and 'royalties,' for example. It is assumed that all capitalists pay both, but the truth is some do and some do not. But both items represent surplus value extracted from labor and handed over to some other capitalist, or capitalists, by the original exploiter himself. But the fraud lies in representing the 'share' this industrial exploiter gets as the entire 'share' of 'capital' alone. The rent and royalty collectors are not 'capitalists.' What they get is not part of the 'share of capital,' and is not reckoned as such.

"But nothing is more certain than that the capitalist who has to pay no rent, because he owns the ground and the plant and buildings, or no royalties, splits very differently with Brother Labor. Most likely in such case he gets the 66.4 per cent., while labor takes the 33.6. And where the capitalist has borrowed no money and pays no interest thereon, his 'share' is so much the larger still.

"But any other capitalists who get anything in the way of rent, interest, or royalties from the original exploiting capitalist are not considered as figuring in the Civic Federation calculation, and what they get is not in any way the 'share' of 'capital.'

"As a matter of fact, there are exploiting capitalists who do not get 3 per cent. personal exploitation from their laborers. Other capitalists take it from them, and some capitalists go bankrupt merely because other capitalists swallow them up.

"And some split 60, 70, and 80 per cent. with Brother Labor and leave him 40, 30, or 20 per cent. as his share.

"Henry Ford doubled his workers' wages and still had a profit of 50 per cent. left. He must have been exploiting them at a far greater rate than two-thirds to capital and one-third to labor, or he could not possibly have done so. And Standard Oil dividends are always between 45 and 55 per cent. for the same reason."

THE BRYAN-DUMBA TALK

TWO TALKS which the ambassadors of the Teutonic Powers had with members of our Government produced quite opposite impressions at Berlin, if we are to believe the press dispatches. The first interview was between the Austrian Ambassador and Mr. Bryan, then Secretary of State. The second was between the German Ambassador and President Wilson. Berlin's impression after the first conversation was that the President did not "mean business" in the *Lusitania* matter; its feeling after the second one was that he did. Such, in brief, is the story told by the Washington correspondents. A verbatim report of the two conversations would no doubt make interesting reading, yet the veil enshrouding them does not seem to be removed by the ex-Secretary's recent explanatory statement. In fact, as the New York *Evening Post* sees it, "Mr. Bryan's denial that he gave the Austrian Ambassador, and through him Berlin, the impression that the President's demands on Germany were not seriously meant, is one of those denials which unwittingly admit the basis of the charge." Not that *The Evening Post* believes that Mr. Bryan actually committed himself in this way. "What probably occurred was nothing like an official undertaking by the Secretary, but a little peace oration by him which Dr. Dumba misunderstood or to which he assigned more importance than it really had." But even so, it is another reminder that the Department of State "is no place for an impulsive and effusive man who mistakes an Ambassador for a public meeting." So the Newark *News* thinks Mr. Bryan sincere enough in his denial, only, "in his Dumba conversation, whatever it may have been," he "seems to have been a helpless victim of an unconquerable predilection to talk, and without giving much thought to what he said."

Mr. Bryan's own brief recital of the facts is as follows:

"I reported to the President the conversation which I had with Ambassador Dumba and received his approval of what I had said.

"When we learned that the conversation had been misinterpreted in Berlin, I brought the matter to the attention of Ambassador Dumba, and secured from him a statement certifying to the correctness of the report of the conversation that I had made to the President. Ambassador Dumba's statement was sent to our embassy at Berlin, and Ambassador Dumba also telegraphed the German Government, affirming the correctness of my report of the interview, and denying the construction that had been placed upon it. These are the facts in the case."

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While Mr. Bryan, as the New York *Times's* Washington correspondent observes, admits that there was a conversation which was misrepresented in Berlin, "he fails to tell exactly what he did say to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador." It was the understanding in Washington, according to this authority, "that Dr. Dumba cabled to Vienna a report of his conversation with Mr. Bryan, and that the report contained the assertion that Mr. Bryan had said that the American note was not to be taken seriously. The German Government was satisfied that Mr. Bryan had made the statement to Dr. Dumba, and laid its plans accordingly." The statement attributed to Mr. Bryan, we are told, "did more than any other thing to make difficult the adjustment of the relations between Germany and the United States." So, *The Times* declares editorially, the ex-Secretary of State "owes it to himself to make public an accurate statement of what he did say to the Austrian Ambassador." It continues:

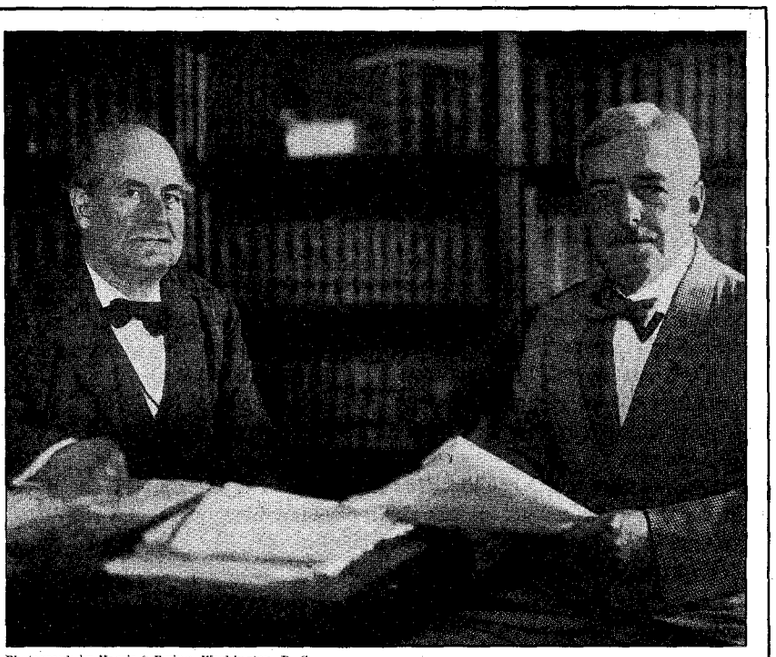
"The President and the President's note were unquestionably misrepresented in Berlin. It is a matter of the gravest weight and import to know whether the personal representative at Washington of the Austrian Emperor took it upon himself to assure his Government, and through his Government the Government of Germany, that the President's assumption of seriousness was an act of hypocrisy and that no attention need be paid to his words, since they were intended for effect upon public opinion at home, or whether the Secretary of State of the United States by an act of inconceivable disloyalty to the President and to his country falsified the communication by an assurance privately given. In that case Mr. Bryan, intending to work for 'peace,' might have brought on a war by the encouragement given to Germany to send an unsatisfactory reply. . . . . .

"We know now why the German Ambassador visited the White House on June 2 for a personal interview with the President. We know now why the German Ambassador found it necessary to send Mr. Meyer-Gerhard to Berlin to make a report upon public opinion, official policy, and the general situation. We can understand now why Berlin was altogether unable to understand Mr. Bryan's resignation and why speculation there as to its cause and significance was so confused.

"In justice to Mr. Bryan we can not say that we know now why he was able to sign the notes of February 10 and May 13, which all the world regarded as of the gravest import, and then threw up his commission because he disagreed with the President about the note of June 9, which was couched in much milder terms. If it should appear that Mr. Bryan did, in fact, assure the Austrian Ambassador that the note was not to be taken seriously, then we should get a revealing light upon the apparent inconsistency of his conduct. He would have been willing to sign anything, of course, if he reserved for himself the private privilege to explain away all the meaning of the documents he signed. But we hope it will not so appear. To have betrayed the President and his Government in such a manner would have been an act of incredible perfidy."

Putting a more favorable construction upon Mr. Bryan's attitude, the Springfield *Republican* and Philadelphia *Record* are inclined to think that we now have some new light upon his reasons for resigning. As the Philadelphia paper observes:

"If Mr. Bryan believed the earlier letter to be a piece of buncombe, designed to make the American eagle scream with pleasure, but not to disturb the equanimity of the eagles, single-headed and double-headed, whose roosts are in Berlin and Vienna, it is easy to see how he could have signed the letter and then, when the letter of June 8 was written for him, and offered for his customary contribution to State papers, he realized that he had misunderstood the earlier letter, and there was nothing for him to do but to resign."



Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Mr. Bryan paying his farewell visit to his successor in the latter's office. Mr. Robert Lansing received his permanent appointment as Secretary of State on June 23.

DUAL CITIZENSHIP

THE PLIGHT of those American citizens who find themselves claimed and held for the performance of their duties—including military service—as subjects of European Governments raises one of the most embarrassing and difficult questions thrust upon us by the European War, as has several times been noted by newspaper writers. And, as the New York *Commercial* observes, "disputes regarding the citizenship of persons born in this country of foreign parents and of persons born in Europe of American parents are likely to become more frequent now that Italy has entered the war."

Two cases, concerning the French and Italian Governments respectively, have engaged the attention of our State Department, and the official statements of our Government's attitude on this matter of "dual citizenship," so called, have been challenged by many Americans, including such prominent figures as Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge. The Rooseveltian ire was aroused by the action of Secretary Lansing in the case of P. A. Lelong, born in New Orleans of a French father, who was subsequently naturalized. To Mr. Lelong, the Secretary wrote that he was "born with a dual nationality," because France defines as a Frenchman "every person born of a Frenchman in France or abroad"; and "the Department can not therefore give you any assurance that you would not be held liable for the performance of military service in France should you voluntarily place yourself within French jurisdiction." The Italian, one Ugo da Prato, we read in the Boston *Transcript's* Washington correspondence, "was born in Boston of a naturalized father, and was in Italy studying architecture when he was imprest into military service as an Italian citizen." The State Department informed Senator Lodge, who interested himself in the case, that "it does not appear that he can be considered an Italian subject under Italian law," and it consequently requested his release at the hands of the Italian Government. Secretary Lansing explains that the Government's action in all such cases must depend upon the particular facts and circumstances of each one. "In no case," he says, "in the absence of conventional

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arrangements, can the Department assure such persons, in advance, that they will not be held liable, under the laws of other countries concerned, for the performance of military or other public service attaching to citizenship." In all this, declares the writer in *The Transcript*, there is "no suggestion that the State Department is willing to adopt a line of policy which shall declare that a bona-fide American citizen possesses rights as such which can not be alienated by the law of any foreign country."

In his recent *Metropolitan* article entitled "When Is an American Not an American?" Colonel Roosevelt, it will be remembered, vigorously attacked the State Department's ruling and declared that it was "dangerously close to treason to the United States that men born here of foreign parentage, men who have served in the militia of this country, who vote and hold office and exercise all the other rights of citizenship . . . should be blandly informed by the State Department that if they visit the countries in which their parents were born they can be seized, punished for evasion of military duty, or made to serve in the army." Colonel Roosevelt made the point that if General Goethals were to go to Holland or Admirals Osterhaus and Schroeder to Germany, they might be seized for military service in those countries if the doctrine recognized by Counselor Lansing were to prevail. On this subject the Brooklyn *Eagle* finds the ex-President "everlastingly right" and the State Department "everlastingly wrong." The Colonel's attitude, agrees the New York *Commercial*, "is that of many loyal Americans, and the enforcement of recognized laws regarding citizenship by foreign countries may stir up ill will in these days of almost world-wide war."

But Senator Lodge, who is himself something of an authority on international law, can not see how any foreign law can deprive any one of his rights as a citizen of the United States. As *The Transcript* quotes from one of his letters to Mr. Lansing:

"Because Italy, or any other country, has a law which conflicts with ours it does not follow that we should fail to sustain our own law and our own doctrine. . . . The fact that France or Italy, or any other country, makes a claim upon an American citizen, situated as Lelong was, does not alter the duty of the United States toward him under our own Constitution. . . . . .

"The United States should never, and particularly at this time should not, abate in any way in its duty to those who under its own Constitution and laws are American citizens, or fail to support their rights as we have established them or permit them to be in any way infringed.

"Under the German law, which was promulgated, I believe, in January, 1914, we have a different situation. That law does not create a conflict of laws, but establishes a dual allegiance which, as you point out, is contrary to our laws and absolutely incompatible with our oath of allegiance."

The most remarkable provision of this new German law, so the previously quoted *Transcript* writer points out, after stating that, in general, German nationality is lost by naturalization abroad, runs as follows:

"Citizenship is not lost by one who before acquiring foreign citizenship has secured on application the written consent of the competent authorities of his home State to retain his citizenship. Before this consent is given the German consul is to be heard."

Which is elucidated as follows:

"Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., chief of the Bureau of Citizenship of the State Department, construes these provisions to mean that a German residing in a foreign land may acquire naturalization therein without giving up his German nationality unless the laws of that country require the renunciation of the prior allegiance. As the laws of the United States require every applicant specifically to renounce and abjure his former allegiance, this section could not apply to applicants for admission to American citizenship, providing they were acting in good faith. The German explanation has been that the provision is intended only for the benefit of Germans residing in foreign lands which extend the franchise, the right to hold real property, etc., only to their citizens."

The Indianapolis *News*, another daily which has given considerable editorial attention to this problem, finds itself forced to the unwelcome conclusion that there really is such a thing as dual citizenship. It quotes a few sentences from Dr. T. J. Lawrence, a writer on international law, thus stating the principle at the root of the matter:

"A State as an independent political unit has a right to accept as citizens on its own conditions all who may come into its territory and desire to attach themselves to it. But it can hardly claim a right to dictate to another State the conditions on which that State shall give up all claim to the allegiance of its born subjects. To do so would be to intrude into the sphere of its legislation and trench upon its independence. No surer method of producing international complications could be found."

This writer notes several cases in which our State Department has refused to interfere, and one in which its claims against a foreign government were yielded to "as a matter of favor and not of right." The rights of naturalized American citizens have already been definitely set forth in several treaties, according to *The News*, and it concludes:

"The matter is one for treaty regulation, for it is only through formal agreement that the conflicting rules as to naturalization can be reconciled. The sound principle—at least it is the American principle—is that a man ought to be allowed to choose the country of his allegiance. He certainly can not be a loyal citizen or subject of two countries at the same time. Dual citizenship is, indeed, a contradiction in terms."

SOCIALIST POWER FOR PEACE

BEHIND THE PLEA FOR PEACE and the protest against a policy of conquest and annexation contained in the recent manifestoes of the Social Democrats of Germany, our press writers have been wondering, lie what purposes of the German Government, what desires and fears of the German people? One statement, which we quote on page 53, caused the immediate suspension of *Vorwärts*, which published it; but a later amplification, issued by the governing board of the party, was passed by the censor. Does this mean, as the *New-Yorker Herold* asserts, "that the German Government hopes through the mediation of the International to put an end to the terrible struggle, now that Germany's invincibility has been proved?" Or is the Socialist demand for peace to be interpreted, as the New York *Evening Post* does interpret it, as a "confession of deadlock" on the part of the German nation? There had been a wide-spread belief among American editors that the war, as an Italian writer once put it, had "upset the International Socialist party and in its place created veritable 'Nationalist Socialists' who will, perhaps, outlive the war itself." Now there is serious discussion as to the part this same "International" will play in bringing about the first overtures toward ending the war, and the influence it will have upon the final terms of peace. New York Socialists, like Mr. Allan L. Benson and Morris Hillquit, call the action of the German Social Democrats a "hopeful sign" pointing toward the end of the war. Congressman Meyer London says, as quoted in the New York *Sun:*

"I expect the appeal of the German Social Democracy will be favorably responded to by the Socialists of the other belligerent countries. I expect the Socialist parties of neutral countries will urge the Belgian, French, and English Socialists to respond to the appeal of the German Social Democracy. No annexation of territory, no subjugation of small nationalities, a settlement of the war upon a basis which would insure permanent peace, is now the motto of the Socialist movement everywhere.

"The voice of the German Social Democracy is the voice of the future democracy of Germany. It is the voice of a liberated Europe."

Somewhat less optimistic and more guarded in its utterance is that most conspicuous Socialist daily of the East, the New York *Call*. We read in one of its editorials on this subject:

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OUR NOTE.

The workers of America have no quarrel with the workers of Germany, England, or any other country!

A MERE SCRAP OF PAPER,

Whenever Labor chooses to regard it as such.

—Minor in the New York *Call*.

HINTS FROM AMERICAN SOCIALISM.

"It would be premature to say that the Socialist bodies of other countries will heartily assent to the manifesto of the German Socialists at once and forego all criticism of the presentation made. There is much in it, perhaps, that they will find to object to; much, perhaps, that there is good reason to object to; much doubt of the ability of the Socialists to carry out the guaranty given.

"Nevertheless, we may hope that the general tendency of other Socialist bodies in the belligerent countries will be to draw closer agreement with the demand of the German Socialists. It may take some time yet, but there are many indications that it will ultimately be done."

When all allowances are made, declares *The Call*, with some pride, "the fact remains that to the strongest Socialist political body in Europe was left the initial effort to put an end to the war that is devastating the earth." And,

"At any rate, the effort of the German Socialists gives good promise that when the era of possible peace does draw nigh—even admitting that it is not possible at present—there is every reason for believing that the combined Socialists of Europe will play a leading part in the negotiations and will perhaps have to be reckoned with as the most important factor at that time."

But to the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* the patriotic utterances and actions of English, French, Italian, and Belgian Socialists are sufficient indication that "the Socialists of Europe as a whole are hardly to be counted on as a tower of strength to end the war." As for the German Social Democratic appeal for peace, the New York *Tribune* is inclined to regard it "more as a far-sighted party declaration than as a practical, enforceable demand that Germany shall seek peace at once on the basis of a return to the territorial status existing at the outbreak of the war." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* does not even discover a pacifist note in this German Socialist opposition to war. It remarks:

"With few exceptions the Socialists have fought as loyally for their country as the upholders of militarism; they ask peace now on the ground that so exhausting a contest should not be drawn out needlessly. There is nothing to support the belief that either they or any other considerable section of the German people would assent at this time to terms acknowledging German defeat. Confidence in the righteousness of the German cause is undiminished. What the cooler heads fear is the too complete ascendency of the militarist party, to whose ambitions the war is due. . . . . .

"While any evidence that Germany is beginning to come to her senses is gratifying, it is plain that peace is not to be made yet upon terms which either the Government or the people would be willing to accept."

To what extent, asks the New York *Evening Post*, can the *Vorwärts* peace manifesto "be taken as an index of popular opinion with regard to the chances of a German victory?" It endeavors to answer this question as follows:

"Let us suppose that a moment came when German prospects of victory were bright, and when Germany might broach the possibility of peace without loss of prestige. From whom would the first intimations of peace come? Obviously from the Socialists. . . . It would obviously be a calamity for the future of the German Socialists if an authoritative voice for peace arose in Germany and it was not a Socialist voice. They had failed to prevent war. For their future existence they must be the pioneers of peace. . . . . .

"But, as a matter of fact, the spirit of victory does not breathe in the manifesto. Had the Socialists said, 'We are victorious; let us now be generous,' the heavy hand of the censor would not have fallen on the *Vorwärts*. . . . Had the manifesto been edited in one or two places, the Government might have even welcomed it as a *ballon d'essai*, and waited for the Allies to speak. What the Government could not tolerate was a question like this:

"'Must this terrible drama, which has no precedent in the history of the world, go on indefinitely?'

"Or statements like these:

"'If the war is not to go on indefinitely until all the nations are completely exhausted. . . . . .

"'Upon Germany, which has successfully defended itself against superior forces, and which has frustrated the plan to bring it to starvation, rests the duty of taking the first steps toward peace.'

"This plainly is no pæan of victory, from the Tirpitz standpoint at least. It looks forward to an indefinite war, and to exhaustion. It evidently assumes that a successful defense against starvation and dismemberment is all Germany can hope for. It makes havoc of the standard argument that the unity and confidence of the German people must bring victory; for now it is shown that there is no such unanimity of confidence. Balancing those features of the manifesto which might indicate a belief in Germany's triumph against the very explicit phrases in which doubt and weariness are exprest, the result shows a state of mind in Germany quite different from what the Government would have it after the victories of the last two months. The *Vorwärts* manifesto is not an endeavor on the part of the Socialists to be first in announcing Germany's success. It is rather a confession of deadlock."

The Socialist manifesto seems to the New York *Times* to show that German Social Democrats now see the divergence

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"between a war of defense, such as they were induced to believe this war was, and the war of aggression which it really is." The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, noting the Social Democracy's "enormous constituency among the masses of the German people," finds in its manifesto proof of the fact "that the German people have no share in the territorial obsession of the General Staff." The Socialists might well be expected to take such a stand, says the Detroit *Journal*, so—

"The most striking development of the hour is, that while many moderates and liberals do not stand with the Socialists in their extremism, they unite with them against any project or proposal of conquest or annexation.

"A united German people is making a war which it believes is a war of defense. This people will not be united if it is proposed to crown the war of defense with the annexation of the dominion of another European nation."

Similarly "beneath the Socialist protest against the agrarian program," the Chicago *Evening Post* notes "an undertone of growing dissatisfaction with the long continuance of the war and the hardships it is inflicting on the working class of all the belligerent countries. The wonderful unanimity of national feeling that made the war a people's war in Germany, even tho begun without their consent, is not so evident to-day." And the Chicago editor sees "two quite antithetical effects" of recent Teutonic military success upon the German population:

"The non-Socialist element is elated and inspired to renewed zeal and enthusiasm for the nation's leaders; on the other hand, the Socialists are stirred by the fear that increasing triumphs will establish the military power in a stronger and more autocratic control of the country's affairs."

In making this appeal the German Socialists "show themselves patriots and, what is a higher title of nobility, friends of humanity"; and why, continues the Boston *Herald*, should not their advice be taken?

"The world would view with favor the substantial restoration of all the old boundaries, provided some emphasis could be placed on the aspirations of subordinated and misplaced States, like Poland and Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta. If peace could be secured with a few readjustments like this and some measure of disarmament could be made an international obligation, everybody ought to be satisfied."

It will be remembered that in connection with Colonel House's return from Europe a few weeks ago, the newspapers spoke of an apparent effort in Germany "to prepare public opinion for a realization of the idea that Germany's best interests lie in colonial expansion and the incidental development of overseas commerce rather than in territorial extension in Europe proper." Upon which the Chicago *Tribune* the other day commented as follows:

"That a scheme of reciprocal reimbursement can be more easily worked out by colonial readjustments or assignment of spheres of influence than by an exchange of territory in Europe seems obvious. There will have to be some changes in the southeast and, if the Allies prevail, a realinement of the Italian frontier. But already it is pretty well discerned by statesmen that Bismarck's reluctance to take territory of neighbors was wise, and there is likely to be a special attempt in the congress which arranges the terms of peace to avoid forms of compensation likely to breed future enmities or revolts. This must throw the bargaining into the colonial field—China, Africa, and perhaps South and Central America. In such case our interests will be engaged and our future shaped vitally for many generations by the course of our policy immediately after the war."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

BUT who will make the "League of Peace" keep it?—*Boston Transcript.*

SAVING of 1,000 tons of coal by shutting off six of the *Lusitania's* boilers didn't even save the coal.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

THE trouble with Carranza is that he wants a constitutional government in Mexico with himself as the constitution.—*Chicago Herald.*

MR. BRYAN decries the false philosophy that might makes right, but he overlooks the obvious fact that might prevents wrong.—*Public Ledger.*

ONE thing the jitney certainly has done—it has enabled the street-car motorman to see a prospective passenger sooner than formerly.—*Dallas News.*

THE ships of the Robert Dollar Company are to change from American to British registry. Evidently the German submarine is a less formidable menace than the Seamen's Law.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

A LONDON newspaper has by vote of its readers chosen the twelve Englishmen who can least be spared at this crisis. Lloyd-George runs first and King George gets in—No. 12.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

THE American dollar is now worth $1.02¾, its first effort, that we can recall, to catch up with the h. c. of l.—*Boston Transcript.*

GENERAL HUERTA himself will admit that if he ever before had any doubt of the warmth of American hospitality it has been removed.—*New York World.*

IF that Chicago convention of advertising men doesn't quit repeating "Truth" in their slogan, some people may wonder what they have been giving us heretofore.—*Atlantic City Review.*

ALTHO the grape-juice traditions are shattered, the prohibitionists can obtain some little comfort from the reflection that the new Secretary of State hails from Watertown, N. Y.—*Boston Transcript.*

THEY talk and talk about this being a fireproof age of iron, steel, and concrete, but you may have noticed that when the Chicago carpenters strike all building-operations cease.—*Philadelphia North American.*

NOW that the Yaqui Indians have declared war against the United States and Germany, we should forget our differences regarding submarine warfare and unite to crush the common enemy.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

MEXICO'S great need now is to raise more corn and less Cain.—*Savannah News.*

IT is well to put an embargo at least on the shipment of Mexican ex-chiefs.—*New York Evening Post.*

EDUCATIONAL note: Kaiser Wilhelm is taking a course in international law through a correspondence school.—*Boston Transcript.*

BRISK fighting on the San and the Bug has at least served to mitigate the horrors of unpronounceable warfare.—*Washington Post.*

ACCORDING to Reuter, the Turks have been using wooden shells. It would look as if they were beginning to lose their heads.—*Punch.*

THE man who shot Francis Ferdinand a year ago knew the gun was loaded, but he certainly had no idea how far it would carry.—*St. Louis Republic.*

THE German Social Democrats say the people of the country want peace, but the people do not own any stock in the Krupp gun-works.—*Louisville Post.*

AS Secretary of State, Robert Lansing is not so fortunate as his predecessor. He hasn't a counselor to do all the work for him.—*Philadelphia North American.*

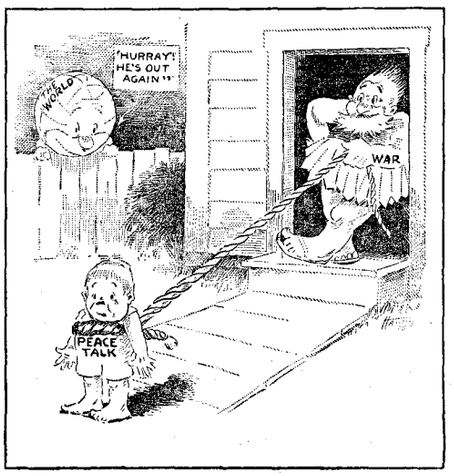
CARRANZA and Villa seem disposed to hold Mr. Wilson to a strict accountability.—*Boston Transcript.*

WE thought that the inventor of rumors had reached his limit, but along comes one who has outdone all others. He says there are rumors of peace in Mexico.—*Philadelphia North American.*

IF things keep to their course in Mexico, President Wilson's offer to back the best man down there may reduce itself to the simple matter of backing the last remaining one.—*Atlantic City Review.*

THE contention that there was no mob violence to influence the jury in the Frank trial is sustained by the gentle spirit with which the news of the commutation of his sentence was received.—*Philadelphia North American.*

WHEN the editor of the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* points out that "Germany herself at the Hague Conference caused the rejection of the proposal to prohibit the supply of war-material to belligerents by neutral countries," it looks as if there is another country subject to "certain internal troubles."—*Wall Street Journal.*



HE HAS HIM WELL IN HAND, HOWEVER.
—Hanny in the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News-Press.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

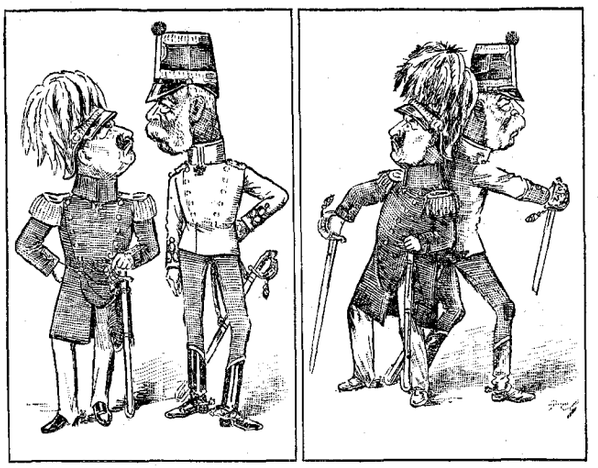
GERMAN SOCIALISTS FOR PEACE

SOCIALISTIC CLAMORING for peace is seriously annoying the ruling powers in Germany, so much so that they have suppress the Berlin *Vorwärts*, the leading Socialist organ in Germany, for printing in its advertising columns the peace manifesto of the Social Democratic party. We learn from the German press that the Social Democratic party was divided into three groups by the war—the Opportunists, who frankly supported the military party; the Center, which opposed war in theory but refused to exert active opposition, and the Radicals, who opposed the war, root and branch. These groups, we are told, each in turn have swayed the party, and it now seems as if the Radicals have brought all Social Democrats back to Socialistic pacificism, for the party manifesto is a powerful plea for peace. After recounting the efforts of the Social Democratic party since the war began, it states that the duty of all true Socialists is to work for peace, and proceeds:

"We recognize with satisfaction that in England, as well as in France, there are Socialists who are working for peace. That can not blind us to the deplorable fact that the majority of the Socialists, both in England and France, favor continuing the war until Germany is completely conquered.

"The Socialists in the Reichstag and the official leaders of the Socialist party have constantly and unitedly fought against a policy of conquests and annexation. We protest again with all possible emphasis against all efforts looking to the annexation of foreign territory and the oppression of other peoples—measures now demanded by the great business organizations and influential political leaders. The mere fact that such efforts are being made tends to postpone the day of peace, which the whole public is now so earnestly awaiting.

"The people want no conquest of land; they want peace. If the war is not to go on indefinitely until all the nations are completely exhausted, some one of the Powers involved must stretch out the hand of peace. Upon Germany, which has successfully defended itself against superior forces and which has frustrated the plan to bring it to starvation, rests the duty of taking the first steps toward peace. In the name of humanity and civilization, and recognizing the favorable military position which our brave troops have won, we urge the Government to try to end the struggle. We expect of our fellow Socialists in other belligerent countries that they will make the same demand upon their own Governments."



AFTER A YEAR — THE CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

"Let's send out a lot of ultimatums—shoulder to shoulder we can defy the world!"

"At any rate, we're back to back!"

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

The *Vorwärts* was immediately suppress, and the semiofficial organs explain the views of the German Government with regard to peace agitation. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says:

"The manifesto is greatly to be regretted because it will create a highly undesirable impression abroad. The manifesto may be interpreted as war-weariness on the part of Germany, which does not exist. When military events and the political situation offer prospects of a successful peace, the German Government on its own accord will do what is necessary. Until then there is only one watchword for Germany—'hold through.'"

The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* states that—

"The reports of German inclinations for peace are, in the face of our unflagging determination to defeat the enemy, foolish or malicious, or, at any rate, idle inventions."

Even Socialist papers are protesting. The *Hamburger Echo* condemns the movement, and says:

"Thrice has German Social Democracy unambiguously spoken in public of peace. And what was the answer? One recruiting appeal to the English workmen followed upon another! . . . . . .

"Every manifestation of readiness for peace was interpreted as a sign of weakness. And so we can scarcely repeat a fourth time what has been ignored three times, and has only succeeded in bringing forth suspicion and threats of annihilation."

The small Socialist party in the Prussian Diet, or Parliament, made a dramatic appeal for peace and asserted that they voice the wish of the mass of the German people. Dr. Karl Liebknecht said that "only the capitalist interests demand the continuance of the war, the masses want peace"; while Dr. Braun, the party leader, finished an impassioned speech by saying:

"How long is this all to last? The great mass of the German people cherish the urgent wish that the Government will neglect no opportunity to attain the early conclusion of peace.

"Above all, its duty is to oppose decisively the annexation efforts of all sorts, which have been set forth—by a German Federal ruler (the King of Bavaria), by political parties, by capitalistic groups for selfish purposes, and by the Imperial Chancellor. The realization of these efforts would be a calamity for the future of the Empire, and would do grave injury to the further cultural development of our Fatherland.

"This annexation policy, however, violates, above all, a nation's sacred right of self-determination so cherished by us. Moreover, annexation, as history teaches, contains the seeds of new wars.

"Therefore the Social Democracy disavows all these despicable efforts. They also oppose them because they serve to prolong the war, with all its terrible sacrifice of national blood and treasure, and postpone still further the peace so urgently desired by all nations. The German nation wants no conquests and no annexations. It wants peace, and a peace which neither humiliates nor violates other nations."

The London *Daily Mail* warns its readers not to attach too much importance to these peace agitations, and remarks:

"British readers should not prematurely overestimate the importance of the news from Germany that the *Vorwärts* has been suppress; that the masses are demanding peace, and that Social Democrats in the Prussian Diet made an uproar about the war last week. The Prussian Diet, to begin with, is not the Reichstag—the Imperial Parliament—and has even less to do with the war than that notorious debating society. The Prussian suffrage system, moreover, so effectually disfranchises the masses that the Social Democracy has fewer than a dozen representatives in the Diet of 400 members. It is they who created the uproar which has attracted undeserved attention in England.

"At present the masses are effectually under the boot-heel of the army autocracy enthroned in Germany, and the latter's enemies will do well not to pin too rosy hopes on the schism in Socialism. Shells, not Socialists, will impose peace on Berlin."

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THE FUTURE OF THE RHINE

"THE GERMAN RHINE," as the national song calls it, ends in Holland, but a recent remarkable speech of the King of Bavaria tells us that one of the prime objects of the present war is to secure for central and southern Germany a direct outlet of the Rhine to the sea—to use the interpretation commonly placed upon the King's words; but he does not tell us how this is to be accomplished; possibly, it is thought, by a ship-canal through Belgium. Speaking at the banquet of the German Canal League, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, King Ludwig said:

"When England declared war I said: 'I am glad, because we can now settle accounts with our enemies and because now at last we may hope to get more favorable communications with the sea for central and south Germany.' Ten months have elapsed and much precious blood has been shed, but it will not have been shed in vain. The strengthening of the German Empire and the extension beyond present frontiers so far as this is necessary—that will be the fruit of the war."

The King's remarks have excited the greatest interest throughout Germany, and some pointed comment comes from the most influential paper in his own capital of Munich, the *Neueste Nachrichten*, which says:

"Here for the first time we have had from an authoritative quarter a declaration on the subject of the extension of our frontiers. And if we ask the direction of this extension, our King has replied: 'A German mouth of the Rhine.' And he spoke of this direct outlet of the Rhine to the sea so definitely that everybody is entitled to infer that our King, who surely has the most reliable and exact information of our military position, has no longer any doubt whatsoever that at the conclusion of peace we shall be able to keep our hands upon Belgium—at any rate, in so far as it may appear necessary to us from a military and economic view, for the protection of the future of our people. . . . . .

"In any case such an extension appears necessary both militarily and, as regards the mouth of the Rhine, economically, for the purpose of assuring our future. What judicial form this extension will take is a question for the future, but it is clear that it is only a question of a mouth of the Rhine in Belgian territory and that neutral Holland will not be prejudiced."

A similar view is taken by most other commentators and, while some think that Holland may be induced to cede one of the mouths of the Rhine, all are agreed that the King's speech foreshadows the formal annexation of Belgium. Thus Dr. Streseman, a member of the Reichstag, is reported by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* as saying in his address to the Frankfort Hansa League:

"We must thank the King of Bavaria for his declaration. The German people must heave a sigh of relief that a German Federal sovereign has declared that we will not allow to be taken from us the new way to the sea that we have conquered in Belgium."

On this question, as in most others, we find the Social-Democratic press in strong opposition to the prevailing sentiments, and the Berlin *Vorwärts* says:

"To our minds it is inconceivable that a permanent peace, advantageous to Germany, could be reached by thus warning the enemy of economic and political amputations. If anything is calculated to spur the enemy on to extreme efforts and to cement them more and more firmly to one another, it is just such a proceeding."

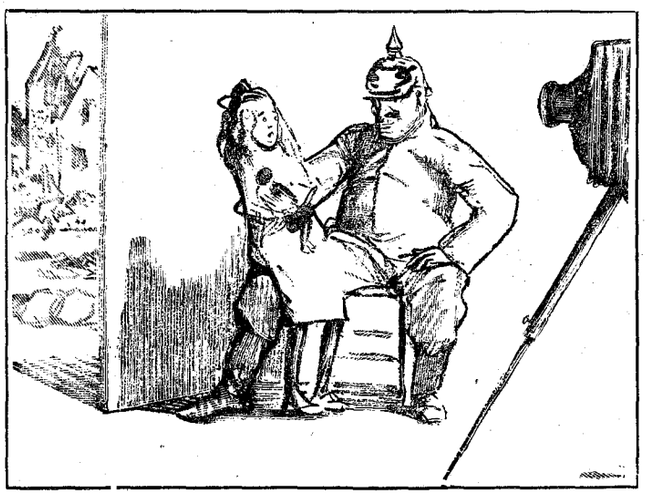
These views of the *Vorwärts* certainly seem to be borne out by the remarks of the Milan *Secolo*, which interprets King Ludwig's speech as foreshadowing the immediate annexation of Belgium. It then goes on to say:

"If this sinister threat to give Parliamentary and legal sanction to the usurpation of Belgium becomes a matter of realization, other armies and other nations will answer the call of solidarity and duty. America will feel the moral duty of avenging the victims of the *Lusitania*, Holland will feel the painful pressure of the monstrous Empire which would suffocate her. Over all the world a crusade will be proclaimed against Germany. Europe can have no peace until these aggressors are humiliated and driven back within their own frontiers."

The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, a little apprehensive of public opinion in Holland, instructed its Amsterdam correspondent to obtain an expression of feeling from a prominent Dutch publicist. The correspondent selected Professor Kernkamp, professor of history in the University of Utrecht, himself the son of a German father, and having many relatives in the Empire. His by no means ambiguous remarks in *De Amsterdammer*, which we quoted last week, are less pointed than the emphatic words which he publishes in the *Vossische Zeitung*, for he frankly states:

"Among our educated classes the sole essential question is: 'Does a victorious Germany threaten danger to our national independence?' And this question is universally answered in the affirmative. So long as Belgium existed, Holland did not experience any such danger, but to-day it appears to be greater than in 1886 or 1871. The logical consequence is that we wish Germany anything else but victory. . . . . .

"Where could Germany possibly find a better naval base than Flushing, and more valuable economic outlets than the mouths of the Scheldt, the Maas, and the Rhine? It would be incomprehensible if Germany did not desire them. Therefore we are apprehensive."



PHOTOGRAPHY IN BELGIUM.
"Smile, or I'll blow your brains out!"
—*La Guerre Sociale* (Paris).

OUR RESERVISTS ABROAD.
—© *Jugend* (Munich).

TWO VIEWS OF HOW GERMANY MAKES BELGIUM HAPPY.

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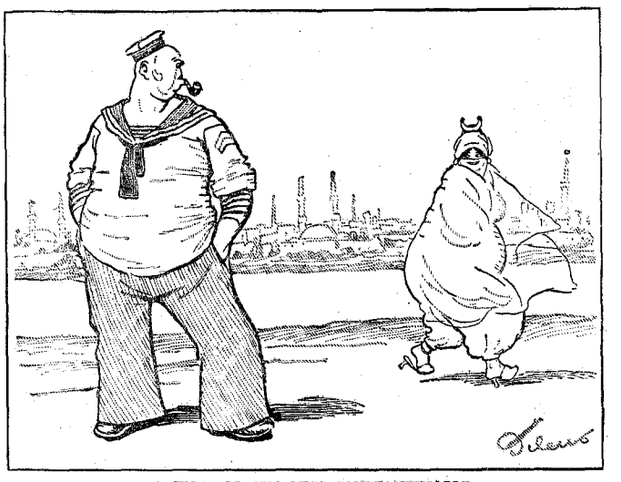
THE REVERSION.

TURKEY—"I'm giving up this bed, William. Won't you take my place?"
—*Punch* (London).



JOHN BULL AND MISS CONSTANTINOPLE.

"I look my handsomest, yet she always evades me!"
—*Heraldo de Madrid.*

RETIRING DISPOSITIONS.

EXULTANT TURKEY

THE RUSSIAN DEFEATS, the deadlock on the western battle-line, and the lack of progress made by the Allies in the Dardanelles have produced a very cheerful frame of mind in the Turkish capital. The Constantinople papers are crying victory and seem to regard the war as virtually over. They point to the predictions made in the press of the Allies about the series of defeats which were to be inflicted upon the Germanic arms as soon as the spring campaign should commence, and recall Kitchener's famous prophecy that the war would "begin in May." Taking this for a text under the title of "The First-Fruits of May," the Constantinople *Ikdam* writes:

"The Entente people for the last six months have been making all sorts of promises about spring. They would do thus and so, hang this one, cut up that one, mow down the other one; and they have continually been making fair promises and boasting great things from high places to everybody, especially to the general public in their own countries who were very much in need of consolation in their defeats. The spring projects of these people were very grand: as soon as the weather opened up, England was to send to France millions of troops; then with their allies they would take up positions against the Germans and make violent attacks on them; within two weeks, or three at the most, they would cut through the line of battle of the Germans; Alsace-Lorraine on the one side and Belgium on the other should be entirely freed; the Germans would receive such terrible blows that before June they would be suing for peace, for they would be beaten by land and by sea. At the same time the Russians would be well on their way toward Berlin.

"As for Austria-Hungary, that country would be cut to pieces by June; and because of the advance of the Russians toward Vienna, the Hungarians would secede and try to form a little State under the egis of Russia. Transylvania and Bukowina would also secede; Servia would have occupied Bosnia and Herzegovina; in short, the name of Austria-Hungary would have been wiped off the map. As regards Turkey, the Allies were to be in Constantinople before May came, and the armies of Russia were to have made great progress in Anatolia."

Such, says the *Ikdam*, were the promises; then it turns to reckon up the performances, and proceeds:

"The first-fruits that spring has ripened are as sweet and pleasant to us as they are bitter and poisonous to them—so poisonous that they are carrying them off to death. . . . In the West the Allies are being beaten; they are retreating, leaving prisoners, cannon, and ammunition behind them. On the sea the German submarines and in the air the German *Zeppelins* are constantly striking blows at the English.

"On the Eastern front, whether in the East Prussian region, in Poland, or in Galicia, the victories that are being gained are terribly shaking the Russians; especially do the Galician victories seem to be decisive. . . . As for ourselves, by the grace of God, our heroic defenders have succeeded in inflicting terrible blows on the enemy in the Gallipoli Peninsula. Each day of spring that passes brings our enemies discouraging defeats."

Other Constantinople papers have similar articles almost in the same words, and they dwell in detail upon the failure of the Allies in the Dardanelles. The *Tanine* boasts that Turkey has "destroyed the myth of English sea-power," and continues:

"These Turks, despised by all the world, heroically dared to bare their breasts in defense of their country's fortresses against the attack of her enemy. The English fleet was, in two days, to silence the forts and overthrow the Ottoman capital, and so wipe off the Ottoman name from the map!

"How different the result. The weak, insignificant Turks proved more than a match for proud Britannia, and all the world wond ed. We boldly faced this enemy of humanity and all her threats, and proved all her boasting vain. First and most we now rejoice, but we have also set an example to be followed by all those suffering oppression under British rule. For us the fear of English domination, trembling before her absolute power, is a thing of the past. Let others follow our example."

The advent of a new ally to the Entente does not in the least discourage the Turkish press, and the papers at Stamboul have a poor opinion of Italy. For example, the *Tanine* says:

"Italy has blundered. She has taken the most inopportune moment to change her traditional and accepted scheme of diplomacy. The States she now declares her enemies are Austria and Germany. Those two great Powers of central Europe have in these ten months of war developed a military strength which makes the fifteen or twenty army corps of Italy look small. The Powers Italy adopts as her friends are Russia, defeated and in full retreat; France, that is forcing her boys on to the battle-field, and foolishly conceited England. Heretofore Italy has chosen to be on the side of the strong. Now she prefers the conquered!

"If it be true that moral as well as material forces are to be reckoned with in war, Italy's is already a lost cause. Her material progress for the last thirty-three years is due to her alliance with the two Empires which she has now declared her enemies. Fidelity to treaty, respect for friendship, the moral reliability essential to success Italy has discarded; ambition and self-interest are supreme. The Emperor of Austria-Hungary even yielded in large part to the demands of Italy for enlargement of territory. The fatuous arrogance of Italy is unexampled in history.

"Wise advocates decline the defense of an unworthy cause. Italians have no such hesitation. In every sense of the term a stupendous blunder has been made by Italy. How ruinous to Italy this step will prove events will show. But that Germany and Austria will gain new honor and glory therefrom there is no room for doubt."

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AMERICAN-MADE HINDU REVOLTS

"MADE IN AMERICA" is a sign of which we are justly proud when stamped upon our exports, but at this moment, we are told, it can be applied to a most undesirable commodity—to wit, conspiracy and rebellion against the established government in India; and it appears that the Pacific Coast is the scene of the spinning of these revolutionary webs, the master mind being one Har Dayal, a Hindu graduate of Oxford, long resident in this country. German papers have told us of uprisings in all parts of India, but, with the exception of the recent revolt of Indian troops at Singapore, no word of these matters has leaked out in the British press. Now news comes from India of a gigantic conspiracy to oust the British, organized and financed from America, which the Government of India nipt in the bud, altho a number of persons were killed before it was supprest. The details we take from the speech for the prosecution at the trial of the conspirators as reported in the Madras *New India:*

THE INDIAN ELEPHANT.

"Curse this beast! The eternal shooting has driven him mad!"

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"Mr. Petman alluded briefly to Har Dayal's seditious propaganda in America and Canada, which included the publication of a seditious paper . . . called *Ghadr* (Mutiny) and of a pamphlet of seditious songs. . . . He also held and addrest meetings of Indians in America, which were sometimes attended by a few Americans also, at which inflammatory speeches were made and funds collected for the publication and circulation of seditious literature. . . . . .

"In January, 1914, there was a large conference of Indians held at Stockton, California, which was attended by Indians from the various States of Canada and Mexico. In July, 1914, they began enrolling men to go to India for the mutiny, and it was just at the time when our relations with Germany became critical. A meeting was held at San Francisco in August, 1914, after the declaration of the war, at which lectures were delivered, one of the speakers saying that the Motherland of the Indians called them to come and free it from the English."

The prosecution recounts how attempts were made to seduce the garrison at Hongkong by emissaries sent from San Francisco; how the Indians who were refused admission to British Columbia and were sent back on the steamer *Komagata Maru* commenced to riot on their return, how they killed twenty-six people, and then how 230 of them were tried and imprisoned; and finally he passes on to the great conspiracy itself and describes the introduction of money, men, arms, and explosives, all prepared in America.

"Preparations were made on the 27th of November, 1914, to force and plunder the Government Treasury at Moga, and a party of conspirators set out from Ferozepur for the purpose, but were met by Bashrat Ali, Subinspector of Police, and others, and stopt. This resulted . . . in the conspirators murdering the Subinspector and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, and the subsequent death of . . . two of the conspirators. . . . . .

"The following dacoities were committed by the various gangs of the conspirators: On January 23, 1915, at Sahnegal, Ludhiana District, where Khushi Ram was murdered. . . . On January 27, at Munsuran, Ludhiana District, where five persons were hurt by the explosion of bombs and *lathi* (bludgeon) blows. . . . On February 2, 1915, at Chabba, Amritsar, where Bela Ram was murdered, ten persons were injured, including six hurt grievously, and bombs, revolvers, and *lathis* were used. . . . The object of the dacoities was to collect money for the purposes of the conspiracy. The property robbed was mostly dealt with as joint property, a small portion of cash being generally divided, and jewelry, both gold and silver, melted into bars, and then handed over to some one of the conspirators for sale through a convenient source. . . . . .

"The conspirators had resolved to start an outbreak on February 21, 1915, at Lahore and other places simultaneously. Messengers were sent out to collect men. They expedited the date to the night of February 19, owing to their suspicions of Kupal Singh, Sepoy, who had ostensibly joined them and had warned the Amritsar police. On the 19th the police raided the house near Mochi Gate, Lahore, arresting seven accused and seizing bombs, etc. Owing to the arrests and police preparations, the proposed outbreak came to nothing."

The object of the conspiracy and the means adopted to carry it out were thus summarized in the speech of the Government Advocate at the trial:

"The conspiracy had the object of waging war on his Majesty the King-Emperor and overthrowing by force the government established by law in India, expelling Europeans and establishing a *Swadeshi*, or self-government. The means to be adopted for the purpose were: (1) Seduction of Indian soldiers from their allegiance to their King and to cause them to mutiny and join in rebellion and to furnish arms and munitions. (2) Collection of arms, men, and munitions, and also money for purchase of arms and munitions. (3) Obtaining of money for the same purpose by means of forcing and robbing the Government treasuries and by dacoities which necessarily involved murders. Murder of police and other officers who interfered with the carrying out of the conspiracy and of all civil Europeans as soon as the rebellion was started. Wrecking of trains and railway-bridges, sudden attack on and killing of all his Majesty's European troops."

WAR-KITCHENS—The *Berliner Tageblatt* describes the "war-kitchens" that have been established in Berlin, partly by the municipal authorities and partly by private charity, to relieve those whom the war has impoverished. There are 170 of these establishments, frequented daily by some 50,000 persons. They vary somewhat in style and price as they are intended for different social classes. A visit is thus described:

"At the entrance each guest receives a ticket, for which he pays six cents, entitling him to a meal, which consisted on the day of the visit of a good soup and fried liver with macaroni and tomato-sauce. The portions are large and second helpings are given when asked for. Ladies of the best society act as waitresses and the guests here were mostly working-class women. . . . . .

"Another establishment was so crowded that there was no more seating-room and behind each guest stood another waiting his turn. Here the tables were covered with white cloths and each decorated with flowers. The meals cost nine cents, and on that day fresh spinach, ox-tongue, rice and tomato-sauce, and a pudding were served. . . . A third kitchen visited was intended for members of the professional classes who have lost their earnings owing to the war."

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HOW THE NEW DRUG LAWS WORK

APPARENTLY the new Federal legislation against the sale of narcotics is really interfering with the market and is cutting down the use of habit-forming drugs. We are told in *Weekly Drug Markets* (New York, June 9) that even an active export demand has not prevented a great falling off in sales. According to a writer in this journal, opium and its principal derivatives, morphin and codein, have become a "drug" on the drug market under the operation of the Harrison Law. Actual sales of these products, it is estimated by leading drug-manufacturers and jobbers, have fallen off one-third since this law went into effect. Moreover:

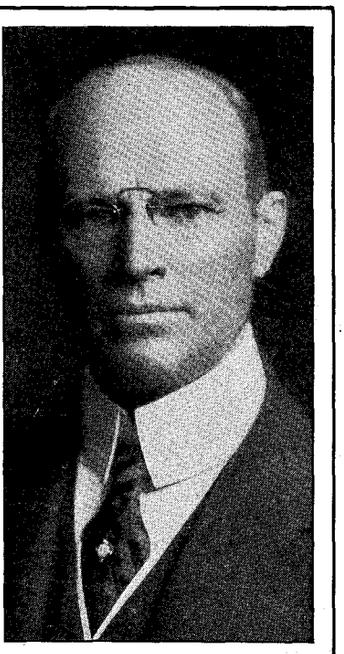
"In view of the unusually large exports of these drugs to Europe for use in the 'war' hospitals, it is expected the decrease in the domestic consumption will, when the Government statistics become available, be found to have been much greater than the above estimate would indicate.

"'The effect of the law has been remarkable,' said Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, president of Schieffelin & Co., the drug-jobbing firm, New York City. 'There has been a marked falling off in the sale of all narcotics, much greater in fact than appears at first glance, because the export demand in the last few months has been so heavy that sales do not reflect fully the decrease in consumption in this country, since the Federal authorities have become so energetic in enforcing the provisions of the Harrison Act.'

"Despite the presence of an export demand the market for narcotics is extremely deprest, and many of the larger dealers and importers are complaining that stocks are moving so slowly that they are losing money in carrying-charges. Recent importations of twenty cases of opium from Piræus, Greece, materially increased spot supplies in the New York market. These shipments presumably originated in Turkish territory.

"For several days reports have been in circulation that the Turkish Government had placed an embargo on shipments of opium, but, if this be true, the market here, it is said, is not likely to be disturbed, in view of the large stocks on hand.

"The success which has attended the efforts of the Federal authorities to put a stop to traffic in narcotics would indicate that the provisions of the Harrison Law are so drawn as to accomplish the result intended."



HE CALLS OUR DRUG LAWS DEFECTIVE.

Dr. Charles B. Towns says they still offer opportunities to drug-fiends.

Despite these facts, it is held by some that neither the Federal law, nor those laws based on it in New York and other States, are sufficiently drastic. In an earlier issue (June 2) of the weekly just named we are told that Charles B. Towns, head of the Towns Hospital for drug-users, New York City, whose activities in behalf of the Boylan Drug Law in New York State and the Federal narcotic law have brought him into prominence, believes that the law should be amended in at least two particulars to make its enforcement more effective in curbing the spread of the drug-evil. To quote again:

"Mr. Towns objects to the Federal law, to the measures of which the State law now conforms, because of the clause which permits druggists to renew prescriptions for tonics containing small quantities of habit-forming drugs with merely the consent of the doctor. Mr. Towns believes that the patient should be required to get a new prescription each time and that the medicine should be taken only under the observation of the doctor.

"In the second place, Mr. Towns feels that closer observation and record should be kept of all sales and exchanges of habit-forming drugs. He recommends that the law be changed to provide for a triplicate system of order-blanks and invoices serially numbered. Each time a sale of drugs is made the druggist or doctor and the wholesaler should each be required to send to the Federal authorities an order-blank showing the amount of drug purchased, the name of the buyer and seller, and other facts pertaining to the sale. In this way the Government will be able to check up from both ends and keep close track of the amount sold all over the country.

"Discussing the danger of the use of proprietary remedies containing small quantities of habit-forming drugs, Mr. Towns said:

"'The law which permits the importation and sale of remedies containing small amounts of such drugs is vicious because it is not the quantity of a drug which a man takes which creates the habit, but the regularity with which he takes it. By taking very small quantities of what appears to be a harmless remedy the patient may unconsciously become the worst kind of a drug-fiend. One of the worst cases of drug-insanity I ever had to deal with grew out of just such an innocent start.

"'The curse of heroin started with the sale of cough-medicine which was put on the market as a harmless preparation of morphin.'

"For a long time it was generally believed by physicians and patients alike that heroin was a non-habit-forming drug. Mr. Towns was the first to discover through actual observations in clinics that its effects were nearly three times as bad as those of morphin and, therefore, that much more dangerous. For this reason, and because the drug takes effect just as quickly when inhaled through the nose as when taken hypodermically, heroin has been substituted for cocain among the drug-users of the underworld.

"'The time will come,' said Mr. Towns, 'when the sale of all kinds of habit-forming drugs will be restricted to a physician's prescription. When the Boylan Law was framed, the section providing that physicians could not prescribe drugs to patients for more than three weeks without the frank of the board of health met with such opposition from the doctors and druggists that it was killed in legislative committee. It is only by some such measure as this, however, that the habit-forming practises can be stopt.

"'At present, the controversy between the doctor and the druggist as to who shall have the right to administer the drugs forms one of the weak parts of the law,' said Mr. Towns. 'Another weakness under the Federal statute is the fact that a physician in New York may prescribe for a patient in New Jersey. This should be remedied at once.

"'Under the present law no thought is taken of the public's side of the question. The drug-habit is treated as a crime rather than a disease as it should be. Provision should be made for sound medical treatment for the thousands of persons who have acquired the drug-habit through the use of small quantities a day. For a majority of these people to be compelled to leave off the habit entirely without some sort of medical treatment would mean insanity or death.'

"Mr. Towns pointed out that in Illinois last year more than 3,000 persons were sent to the State insane asylums because they could not endure being deprived of their drugs.

"'I also believe,' said Mr. Towns, 'that all headache-powders and coal-tar products should be sold only on the prescription of a physician. When a man comes into a drug-store and asks for something to cure a headache, the druggist does not know what caused the headache and he should not be allowed to

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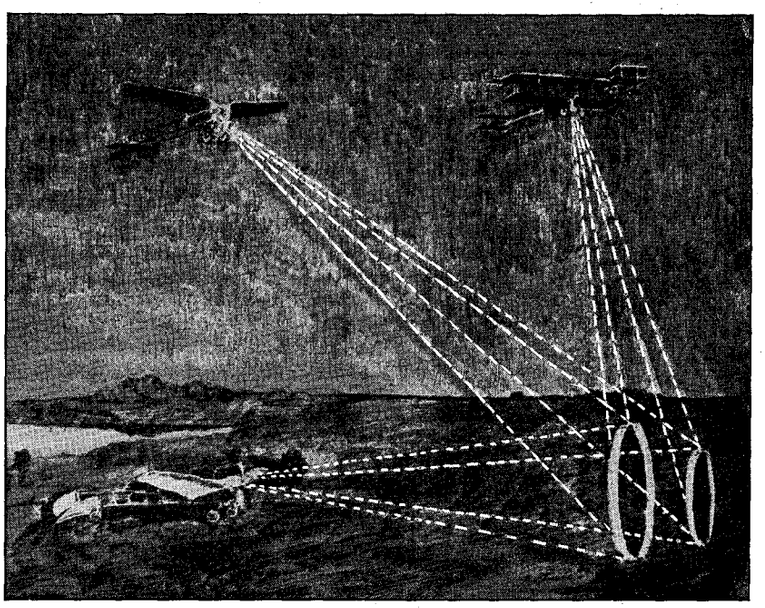
recommend any powder which he may have on hand. If the man has a headache it is because he is unwell and needs a doctor's care.

"'If the prohibitory law should go into effect in the State of New York, the drug-store would be a more serious menace than the saloon now is, if the present laws in regard to the sale of tonics were in force. The drug-store would have to be regulated as the saloons are, for many persons who have acquired the habit of taking a small amount of liquor as a stimulant would turn to the use of some proprietary medicine. In prohibition States it has been found by careful recording that the use of habit-forming drugs greatly increases. In the State of Vermont a record compiled by the former head of the Vermont College Medical School showed that a quantity of drugs equal to one and one-half grains of morphin per capita was consumed annually in that State.

"'It is only by close observation and supervision of these medicines which contain but small quantities of the dangerous drugs that the habit-forming processes can be prevented,' said Mr. Towns."



1.—HOW THE CIRCLES OF LIGHT GUIDE THE NIGHT-FLIERS.

The relative positions of the two concentric light-circles reveal to the aviators, as the dotted lines show (and as the diagrams of the opposite page indicate), their angle of approach to the aviation-ground. See article on next page.

BACTERIAL VALUE OF CHEESE—The long-cherished idea that cheese should form only a small part of the daily diet has recently been challenged. Not long ago the United States Department of Agriculture issued a bulletin recommending the use of cheese as a cheap and wholesome substitute for meat. Now we are told by a Swiss investigator that cheese is valuable not only for its content of proteids and carbohydrates, but for the beneficent bacteria found in it. An article in *Naturwissenschaften* (Berlin) speaks thus of the matter:

"These kinds of bacteria, especially those in Emmenthal and similar cheeses, resemble in effect those lactic-acid bacteria which play an important part in all sorts of sour-milk preparations such as kumiss, kephir, and, according to recent reports by Dr. Burri, especially in yoghoort. Above all, certain undesirable processes of decomposition are to a great extent suppresst, or at least diminished, by the bacteria referred to."

Another interesting and important assertion is to the effect that persons who make cheese a considerable part of their regular diet are very resistant to many intestinal diseases, such as dysentery and the dreaded typhus fever which is now desolating Servia. According to Dr. Burri, the daily meat-ration in the Swiss Army has already been partly replaced by cheese, with excellent results.

Furthermore, cheese contains in general a large percentage of the calcium in which milk is so rich. The importance of this is obvious in view of the remarkable experiments made public a year or two ago by the German scientists, Dr. Emmerich and Dr. Loew, proving the immense importance of supplies of lime to the bodies of both men and animals, not only in illness and in convalescence, but also in perfect health.

THE SAVING EXCEPTION IN WAR

THE HORRORS of the present war are due largely to the discoveries of scientific men. In it all the resources of science, all the trained intellect of scientists, are being utilized in the service of international hate and in the wholesale destruction of life and property. This view of the relation of science to warfare is that of Dr. S. J. Meltzer, of the Rockefeller Institute, set forth in an address at Columbia University, printed in *Science* (New York). There is but one exception, and Dr. Meltzer glories in it. The physician, he says, has never prostituted his knowledge and ability for the annihilation of humanity. His business in war is to repair the injuries inflicted by the devilish inventions of his brother scientists. In fact, no device resulting from medical investigation, or the fruit of medical ingenuity, ever was or ever could be used for the injury of mankind. Says Dr. Meltzer:

"The striking feature of this war—the great destructiveness of human life—owes its success to the employment of scientific results in carrying on the war. All sciences which may contain some practical element are contributing in some way or another to the wholesale destruction of human life. And not only the scientific results, but the scientists themselves are active at the front, in laboratories improvised in large automobiles, to search for new inventions and discoveries which may be of some immediate practical use, or to predict the nature of the weather to be expected at different points, etc. And those who can not assist in such a direct way try to contribute to the spirit of war by spreading enthusiasm, by abusing the enemy, and by implanting hatred against it.

"But there is one most inspiring exception to this sorrowful rule. It is the utilization of the medical sciences and the behavior of medical men in the war. The results of medical investigations of the last few decades and the activities of medical men are of immense practical importance to modern warfare. In some of the former wars perhaps as many soldiers were wiped out in consequence of disease as were killed by the bullet or bayonet. The combined modern studies in pathology, bacteriology, hygiene, surgery, medicine, pharmacology, preparation of antiseptics, etc., have immensely reduced the ravages of war as far as sickness and injuries are concerned. Medical sciences and medical men are part and parcel of wars. But what is their ethical status with reference to strife of nations in comparison with other sciences, with other men of science, men of culture and education? Here is the answer.

"None of the numerous important discoveries made in the medical sciences was ever used for the destruction of life or harming the enemy in modern civilized warfare.

"Any discovery or invention made in the sciences or the practise of medicine, made in one of the warring countries, is freely given to the medical fraternity of a belligerent country—unless it involves a business relation over which medical men have no power. It is illuminating to read a review in an English medical journal of medical reports made at a German medical meeting held on a battle-field.

"On the battle-field, on the firing-line, perhaps in the midst of a hail of bullets and fragments of shrapnel, physicians and surgeons, some of them volunteers, pick up wounded soldiers without regard to nationality, and treat friend and foe alike. It is practically of no moment to the sick and wounded soldier

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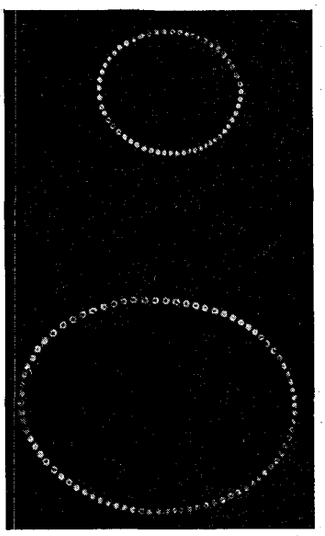
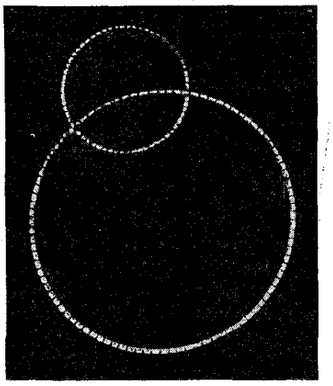


2.—FROM ABOVE, THE AVIATOR SEES TWO ELLIPSES ONLY.

to which of the hospitals of the civilized belligerent nations he will be taken for treatment. The physician, as a physician, knows no difference between races and nations, between friend and foe.

"And withal, physicians in every one of the warring countries are as good patriots, and are as ready to sacrifice their lives in their country's struggle, as any other patriotic citizen of his beloved country, with the only difference that he, the physician, is merely ready to die, or to be crippled for life, in the service for his country, but he is not engaged in killing or harming any one belonging to another nation or country."

There may be exceptions, Dr. Meltzer thinks, but they are so few that they can not be held up against this wonderful picture of the medical man in war. International morals, he thinks, are bad enough at all times; they are infamously bad in time of war, and especially in the present "ferocious war of cultured nations." Amid this inferno we perceive a group of sciences in intimate contact with life and with war, which nevertheless never contribute to the degradation of morality. Furthermore, we have in every nation among the combatants patriotic men, brave and ready for self-sacrifice, rendering help to foe and friend alike. Here, he says, are representatives of humanity as a whole, a most encouraging example of an elevated international morality. To quote further:



3.—AS HE DESCENDS, THE CIRCLES ROUND OUT AND CUT EACH OTHER.

"This wonderful fact is not my discovery; it is a fact well established and well known to everybody, at least it ought to be known by everybody. But the calling of this fact to full consciousness of the members of our profession may render a great service to the progress of international morality.

"In the dawn of history the medical man was also the treasurer of philosophy and morals. In the Middle Ages, when knowledge became specialized, medical men more and more devoted their activity exclusively to medical practise. On account of the inefficiency of medicine at that time, medicine lost its prestige. However, in the recent decades medicine became a science, and one marvelous discovery follows another, and the efficiency of medical practise increases rapidly. Medicine makes accessible to man uninhabitable parts of the world. It prevents disease, and, with increased efficiency, it learns to cure it. Medical sciences and medical men rose in the estimate of discriminating civilized mankind. Could they (medical sciences and medical men) not become again bearers of the flag of morals, especially of international morals? In the furious struggle which is going on at present among civilized nations international morals lost its friends; religion, sciences, and the brotherhood of mankind proclaimed by the followers of socialism failed it; medicine alone did not desert it. In times of peace, and for the purpose of furthering useful knowledge, medical sciences and medical practises are working in separate groups, according to their specific aims. But all medical men of various shades and groupings ought to unite for this one high aim, ought to establish a Medical Brotherhood for the Purpose of Upholding and Accelerating the Progress of International Morality.

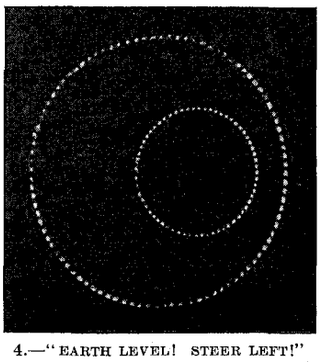
"Every one of the scientific and practical men in medicine in our large country ought to join with enthusiasm such a missionary enterprise. The initiative ought to be taken by our large neutral country, but we may appeal to our neutral brethren in other neutral countries to join our crusade. However, we must not approach our medical confrères in the belligerent nations as long as the war lasts, lest it may be interpreted as an attempt to weaken their patriotism and their enthusiasm for the cause of the particular countries of which they are an integral part."

SIGNALS FOR NIGHT FLIERS

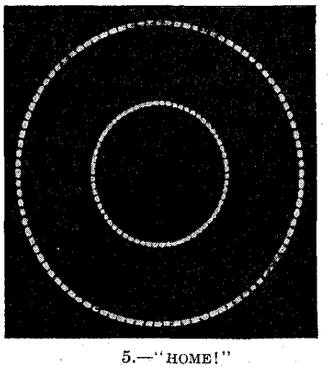
THE GERMAN RAIDERS who drop bombs on Britain are safe from British aeroplane attack because the aeroplane is not a night craft. It may be able to rise in the dark—but how about landing? There's the rub. When a tree looks just like a meadow, aviation acquires new problems. Aid in solving them, however, comes most opportunely, and from Germany. An ingenious arrangement of signal-lights for piloting aviators to earth has just been invented and patented by a German architect named Edgar Hönig. The apparatus, known as the "Hönig Circles," consists of two concentric circles or rings of incandescent lamps standing on edge a few feet above the ground, with the smaller one placed at a distance of several yards behind the larger one, which stands back of the landing-stage. We quote from the *Technische Monatshefte* (Berlin, April 10) a description of the way in which these signal-lights enable the airman to steer his craft:

"The working of this arrangement depends on the well-known fact that a circle is immediately seen as an ellipse as soon as the eye ceases to be directly opposite the center. Hence two circles of light, arranged as in Figure 1, must be perceived as two upright or slanting ellipses which either intersect each other or have the smaller contained in the larger, until the eye of the beholder is directly in line with the axis passing through the middle point of the two circles. In the case of the Hönig Signal Circles, whose central axis stands about 13 feet above ground, this occurs when the airman is from two to three feet (according to the build of the machine) above ground.

"Figure 2 shows how the circles appear to a flier who finds himself at a great height above the signal and flies directly down in the direction of the central axis of the circles. When he comes farther down, probably flying in a spiral and thus nearing the ground, the rings begin to intersect, and appear to him, for instance, as in Figure 3. This position of the light-circles reveals to him not only that he has approached the earth, but also that he has diverged from the direction of the middle axis, and that he must steer his machine to the right in order to obtain the right direction again. He does this, still continuing to descend, until he sees the signal, perhaps, as in Figure 4. He knows then that he has approached the level of the ground, but is too far to the right. Consequently he steers further to the left, until he sees the circles as in Figure 5, which tells him that he may descend without danger, since he is at the proper landing-height and is in line with the middle axis, *i.e.*, directly over the landing-stage."



4.—"EARTH LEVEL! STEER LEFT!"



5.—"HOME!"

Its simplicity of construction and operation is declared to give this apparatus an advantage over all others. It is also cheap to build and maintain. The amount of current required is small,

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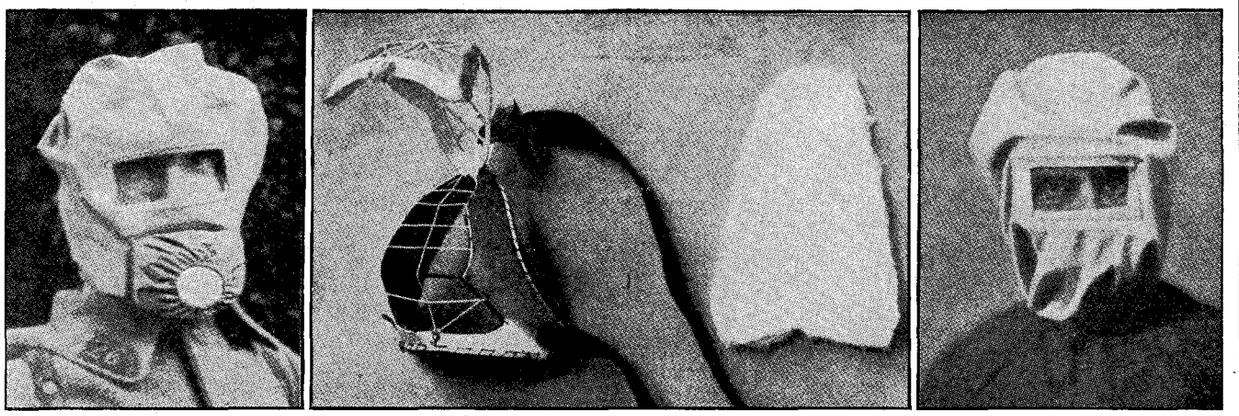

THE FRENCH "MASQUE ROBERT." ANOTHER FRENCH MASK—THE "DETOURBE"—IN DETAIL. NEW BRITISH DEVICE.

FIGHTING THE WAR-GAS: SUCCESSFUL TYPES OF RESPIRATORS.

and the operation consists merely of turning on the current when a machine is heard approaching at night, in cases where the lights are not needed to burn continuously. Where the signal is part of the equipment of an aviation corps in an army, it is easily arranged so that the rings can be fastened together and transported without difficulty when camp is changed. The invention is likewise specially valuable for water landings:

"It has been proved that it is not possible to discern the surface of water from a flying-machine even by day when the water is smooth as glass and the air is clear, so as to make a smooth landing. Hence if the landing-spot is not designated in any way, and in case the pilot has at hand no object which can be thrown down, either to float or to produce ripples when it sinks, it is practically impossible to descend upon the water. Even more difficult are water landings at night and in thick weather.

"In such cases recourse might be had to floating light-bombs, but it would be far more advisable to have suitable landing-places designated by Hönig signals fastened to floating buoys so as to place themselves automatically in the direction of the wind. Then landing-places which would offer no difficulties could always be selected. For aircraft convoyed by a squadron on the high seas, the signal would have to be fastened on the broadside of the accompanying ship, which could easily be done."

Finally, it is suggested that the signal might be employed for conveying information by code, making use of colored lights and of revolutions of the circles.

SHALL WE EXPLORE OR EXTEND TRUTH?

TWO PURPOSES were prescribed for the Smithsonian Institution by its founder—"the increase and diffusion of knowledge." Which of these aims is the more important? Shall we stop finding out new things until every living man knows about all the old things—or shall we devote ourselves to investigating the universe and not bother ourselves about whether any one knows or cares? Doubtless either of these extremes would be foolish; but which way shall we tend? This question is suggested by a series of communications addrest to the editor of *Science*. In one of these the charge is made that the Western universities, as distinguished from the Eastern, neglect scientific research, and even discourage it, while university-extension work is encouraged and rewarded. In other words, the diffusion of knowledge is favored rather than its increase. The reason, we are told, is that the more popular work means popular approval, followed by legislative appropriations. The writer, whose name and college are not given, says:

"In general, the positions out here seem more attractive than those in the East, because usually the beginning salaries are higher—the fact that the maximum salary is much lower is overlooked or disregarded; and because usually the opportunities for scholarly and research work are represented to be as large, or, rather, I should say, misrepresented, for all the time that I have had for original work I have taken from my sleep and recreation.

"In the correspondence that I had with the head of my department and with the president of the university in reference to the position, they spoke glowingly 'of the opportunities in a comparatively new institution in a rapidly growing section of the country,' and assured me that 'every facility will be given you to continue your research work.' My program as outlined by mail was reasonably light; but when I came to assume my duties I found that I was expected to grade all the quiz- and examination-papers. Consequently a great part of my time during the first year was spent with the blue pencil. . . . . .

"Nevertheless, I was determined to keep the pot boiling, and I was, after a short delay, at work upon a minor problem. My first requisition for apparatus was granted immediately. I was forced to wait three months for my second; and when I made my third request I was asked the startling question, 'Are you conducting personal research?' If so, I should have to meet personally the expenses of such work. I could not answer the question at first, for I did not know what 'personal research' was, never having heard the phrase before; but when I learned that work which is self-initiated is personal, I realized that my work belonged to that category. The officer of administration with whom I had this conversation tried to show me that it was an imposition on my part to make this request. Why! had he not done research in San Francisco, in Omaha, in Chicago, in New York, yes, and in London and Paris, too—the results of which, he informed me, were published in pamphlet form—and he did not request or expect the university to pay his expenses. So my third requisition was refused. This attitude toward original work is characteristic, and is not due entirely to ignorance of scholarly work, but in part to the importance and emphasis that the university gives to its correspondence and extension work.

"These departments receive very liberal support. Courses are given in nearly every subject, and nearly every member of the faculty gives some of his time to extension work; some men give their entire time to it. The extension department is probably the most important in the university. This is due to the fact that the popular lectures which are given by the faculty upon their extension tours offer the best means of gaining the people's good-will. Here, where the university and the agricultural college exist as separate institutions, there is much need of this. Public favor means appropriations. Therefore it is not research but extension work that the administration desires.

"One's endeavors upon the extension platform soon receive recognition and promotion, whereas research work is disregarded. It is not wanted; it is not encouraged, no matter what may be said to the contrary. I have talked the matter over with several members of our faculty, with men who have been here for eight and ten years, and they agree with me—in fact, I have advised with them in writing this letter—that there is no future here for a man with scholarly ambitions. And the pity of it all is that there are many men who have no desire to continue research after their doctorate, and who would be supremely happy in these positions, where the work is new, where the people are eager for knowledge, and where no one is critical; but the administration, by feigning to hold certain ideals, attracts and elects men to the faculty who are entirely out of sympathy with

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the conditions of their work as soon as they discover them. The man who comes imbued with the spirit of research and who desires to continue his scientific investigation will struggle hopelessly for a year or two against the odds, and will then resign; either resign his position and return East, or resign his scholarly ambitions. If he return East he must start again at the bottom; if he remain at his post he will be discontented in the sacrifice of his ideals—a victim of dry-rot. . . . . .

"Had I known that research was practically impossible, I should never have come to the Northwest. One can never learn the true conditions of an appointment from correspondence with the administrative officers. They are naturally biased. For that reason I have written this letter."

FIGHTING THE WAR-GAS

THE PROBLEM of defense against asphyxiating gases is by no means a new one, altho hitherto it has been one for solution by firemen or miners rather than by soldiers. The method of protection adopted has been always some form of respirator, from the somewhat primitive one of a wet towel bound about the head to the latest oxygen-helmet invented for mine-rescuers. One could hardly expect a whole army to go into action wearing oxygen-generators, in fear lest the enemy should overwhelm them with chlorin. The soldier's respirator must be cheap and light; but it must be effective too, not only for actual defense, but to give that confidence whose destruction is the main object of those who use noxious vapors as weapons of offense. Such a mask is described by a medical contributor to *La Nature* (Paris, May 22) in an article entitled "The Strife Against Asphyxiating Vapors." Since the Germans, we are told, have "mobilized the whole arsenal of chemistry to combat us," something must be done for protection against what the author stigmatizes as "these disloyal methods." He goes on:

"Our friends, the English, used at first a mask formed simply of a thickness of cotton covered with gauze, held to the nose and the mouth by two cords tied behind the head. This improvised model proved to be insufficient, as indicated by the English papers, especially by *The Daily Mail*, for two reasons: 1. The absorbing surface for poisonous vapors was not great enough; and 2. When moistened, the cotton flattened against the nose and mouth, causing difficulty in breathing.

"Thus on all sides, within our lines, have been invented various devices to make it possible for our troops to stand up against asphyxiating vapors. . . . In the first place, to avoid the troubles met by the English we have found it necessary to mount the absorbent gauze of our masks on a metallic frame.

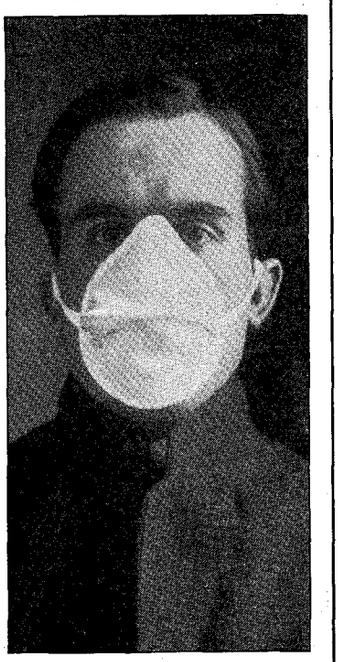
"The model adopted is that used for anesthesia by inhalation, modified and simplified for the new use to which it is devoted. The mask may be described as follows:

"1. *Frame.* This is made of galvanized iron wire, 32 inches long, modeled on a wooden mold shaped like the part of the face to be covered. Galvanized wire must be used to avoid rust.

"2. *Fittings.* The two sides, convex and concave, are covered each with a layer of absorbent cotton about one-fifth of an inch thick. These two layers are covered with square pieces of strong tissue, of which the outer is of double thickness. The edges are so joined as to fasten them to the frame, thus enclosing the two layers of cotton and the galvanized wire. This completes the mask.

"3. *Attachments.* Two pieces of wire ribbon are fastened to the outside of the mask, one on each side, and may be passed around the head over the ears.

"4. *Color.* To diminish the visibility of the white mask it is stained khaki-color by dipping it at the outset in a one-tenth per-cent. solution of hyposulfite of soda and then in an equally dilute solution of permanganate of potash.



THE UNSUCCESSFUL BRITISH GAS-MASK.

"The mask is so put on that it fits closely over the face, the fact that it is made of flexible wire making it easily shaped.

"We have made several experiments on ourselves, and on three of our friends, by pouring a few drops of bromin into a cup placed under the nose. The wearer of the mask shuts his eyes.

"1. *Mask dry.* The vapors pass through the mask; at the end of a minute a very disagreeable prickling is felt in the nose and throat, with spasmodic attacks of coughing.

"2. *Mask wet with water.* The vapors pass less easily. Their inhalation can be supported for two or three minutes.

"3. *Mask wet with a $\frac{1}{1000}$ solution of hyposulfite of soda.* The vapors may be borne much longer—for four or five minutes.

"4. *Solution of 5-per-cent. hyposulfite.* This last experiment is the most interesting. The mask, wet with this solution, opposes both a mechanical and a neutralizing barrier, because of its degree of concentration, to the bromin vapors. We have worn the mask for five minutes without feeling the slightest discomfort, while our companions were obliged to leave the room where the experiments were being carried out.

"Doubtless the conditions of our experimentation were not the same as those of the battle-field, where the enemy, in a favorable wind, was able to hurl veritable clouds of toxic gas. They show, nevertheless, that our mask offers incontestable protection.

"It is the 5-per-cent. solution of hyposulfite that must be used. But it will be simpler to have at hand a concentrated 50-per-cent. solution, to be diluted as required. The bottles should be protected from light, which after a time alters the product.

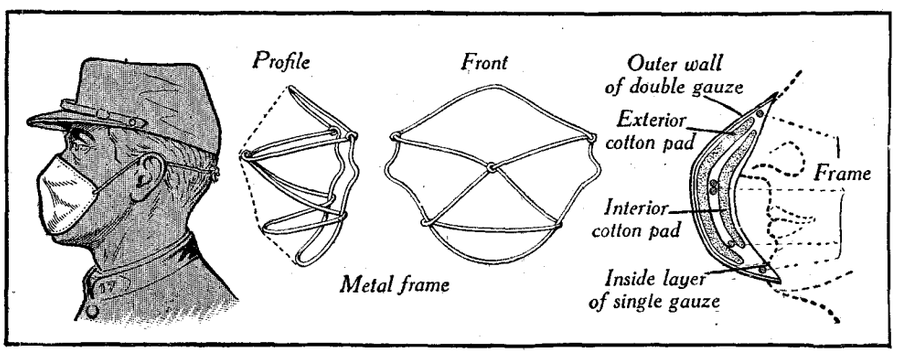
"Because of the difficulty of procuring yellow glass bottles at the front, it is simpler to keep the hyposulfite in the form of a salt in a paper bag, parchmented by treatment with sulfuric acid, and kept away from moisture, on account of its hygroscopic properties, until the moment of use.

"*Conclusions.* 1. This mask, so easily made even by inexperienced hands (three minutes to mount it, twenty to get it ready) with devices that may be found anywhere, is very simple:

"2. The flexibility of its wire frame enables it to be adapted to all faces. It is practical.

"3. Its cost when it is made in quantities may be greatly reduced—say to about 3½ cents. It is thus very cheap.

"4. Finally, it is effective. With such protection the combatant, full of confidence, instead of yielding to the anguish of a blind fear, will march resolutely forward."



A SIMPLE TYPE OF FRENCH GAS-MASK—BUT A SUCCESS.
Showing construction in detail, as described in the accompanying article.

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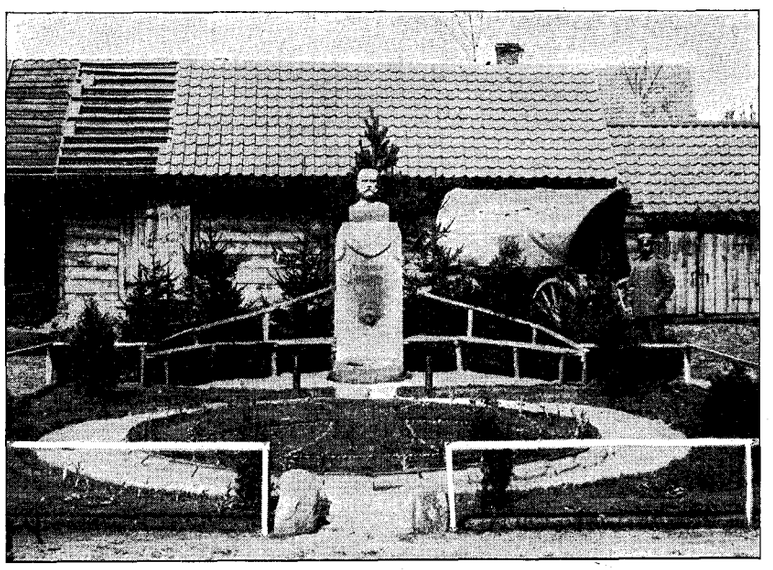
LETTERS - AND - ART

HOW THE NATIONS CAN LIVE TOGETHER AGAIN

FAR APART as the warring nations may be at the present moment, it is obvious to all that there must be some sort of a "get-together" again to pursue the ways of peace. From present indications the ideal of each is a nationalism jealous of personal rights and willing to strain every effort to subdue and humiliate the other side. If any thought is given to future intercourse the popular idea is to see doors slammed and locked in each other's faces. At the beginning of the conflict the college professors of almost all the enemy countries took a hand in expressing the feelings that make nations fly asunder. At present we see them engaged in trying to make out a *modus vivendi*. The ideal of international cooperation is the theme of two notable articles, one by Prof. Irving Babbitt, of Harvard, published in *The Nation* (New York), and the other by Prof. Bertrand Russell, of Cambridge, England, appearing in the July *Atlantic Monthly*. Professor Babbitt approaches it upon a high philosophical plane and arrives at a conclusion that "whatever degree of peace is ever achieved in international relations in particular will be due to the fact that the responsible leaders in the countries concerned are not mere imperialistic expansionists, but, whether as a result of religious or humanistic discipline, have submitted vital impulse to a no less vital control; there will then be a hope that they may get within hailing distance of one another, even hope that they may subordinate to some extent the private interests of their respective states to the larger interests of civilization." Professor Russell invokes "hope" as the means by which limitless results may be "achieved toward realizing the ideal of international cooperation." He accuses the German historian Eduard Meyer of doing "injustice to his compatriots" in dismissing as a "utopian dream" the belief that "a new era of peaceful development and of harmonious international peace" will follow the war. Such an eventuality, Meyer is quoted as saying, could only be hoped for in case Germany should succeed in "really casting England to the ground, breaking her maritime dominion, and thereby conquering the freedom of the seas, and at the same time in so controlling" Germany's other enemies "that they would lose forever the desire to attack again." The German writer's outlook is one of depression:

"It seems far more probable that we shall have to be content with much less, even if we remain victorious to the end. But then, so far as one can foresee, this peace will only be a short truce; England will use the first opportunity of beginning the fight again, better prepared, at the head of a new coalition if not of the old one, and a long series of difficult and bloody wars will follow, until at last the definite decision is obtained."



A HOUSE-PAINTER'S TRIBUTE.

This monument to the victorious German general, von Hindenburg, was executed by a house-painter in the ranks and set up in Poland.

And he follows in a deeply pessimistic tone of prophecy that modern civilization, from now on, is to decline, as ancient civilization declined; that the era of attempts at international friendship is definitely past, and that "the characteristic of the next century will be unconquerable opposition and embittered hate between England and Germany." English professors express very similar sentiments, points out Professor Russell, "except that their military hopes are less modest, and they expect to achieve in this war that crushing victory which, like Eduard Meyer, they regard as the road to a permanent peace." Whereupon the English professor asks if his confrères of England and Germany are in the right:

"Is it certain that these two nations will continue to fight and hate each other until one of them is utterly broken? Fortunately no country consists wholly of professors, not even Germany; and it may be hoped that more sanity is to be found among those who have not been made mad by much learning. For the moment, both countries are wholly blind to their own faults, and utterly fantastic in the crimes which they attribute to the enemy. A vast but shadowy economic conflict has been invented to rationalize their hostility, which, in fact, is as irrational and instinctive as that of dogs who snarl and fly at each other in the street. The cynic who said, 'Speech has been given us to conceal our thoughts,' might well have added, 'Thought has been given us to conceal our passions from ourselves.' At least I am sure that this is true of thought in war-time."

Such a statement of argument, coincident with the present state of the conflict of arms, says Professor Russell, amounts to an "amazing similarity in myth and melodrama":

"France and Russia each has its myth, for without myth no great national upheaval is possible. But their myths are different from ours, whereas the myths of England and Germany are all but identical. Each believes itself a great peace-loving nation, powerful, but always using its power to further worthy ends. Each believes that the other, with an incredible perfidy inspired by the basest jealousy, suddenly stirred up the war, after many years of careful preparation, military in the one case, diplomatic in the other. Each believes that only the utter humiliation of the other can secure the peace of the world and the ordered progress of civilization. In each, a pacifist minority urges moderation in the use of victory, while yielding to none in the conviction that victory is the indispensable preliminary to any future reconstruction. Each is absolutely confident of victory, and prepared for any sacrifice, however great, in order

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to secure victory. Each is quite unable to believe that the other is sincere in the opinion which it professes; its own innocence and the other's guilt are as clear as noonday, and can be denied only by the most abject hypocrisy.

"Both can not be right in these opinions, and *a priori* it is not likely that either is right. No nation was ever so virtuous as each believes itself, and none was ever so wicked as each believes the other. If these beliefs survive the war, no real peace will be possible. Both nations have concentrated their energies so wholly on making war that they have rendered it almost impossible to make peace. In normal times civilized and humane people find a difficulty in believing that they do well to butcher each other. In order to overcome this feeling, journalists have filled the minds of their readers with such appalling accounts of the enemy's crimes that hatred has come to seem a noble indignation, and it has grown difficult to believe that any of our opponents deserve to live. Yet peace, if it is to be real, must be accompanied by respect, and must bring with it some sense of justice toward rival claims. What these claims are, and what justice demands if they are to be reconciled, must be realized in some degree before the peace, if the peace is to heal the wounds which the war is inflicting."

Professor Russell repels the German notion that England's actuating cause of hostilities is jealousy of Germany's economic development; he does admit that fear of the German Navy has given England a ground of enmity, for "when the Germans, with their usual incautious explicitness, made the announcement, 'Our future is on the sea,' most Englishmen felt, almost without conscious thought, that the Germans might as well have announced that their future lay through the death of England's greatness and the starvation of our population." And—

"Because the apprehension was real and deep-seated, the hostility was rather blind and instinctive; altho, in the region of conscious thought, the hopes of an understanding were not abandoned, yet in that deeper region out of which effective action springs the belief in a future conflict had taken root and could no longer be dislodged."

Professor Russell then proceeds to state the German case:

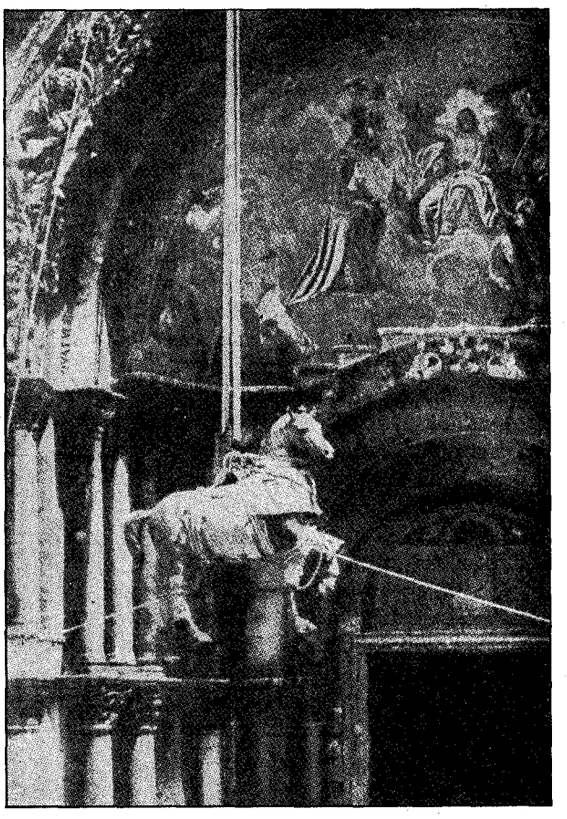
"The Germans, in spite of their progress, their energy, and their population, are very inferior in colonial possessions, not only to England and Russia, but also to France. This seems to them unjust; but wherever they turn to try to acquire new colonies, England and England's navy block the way, because of our friendship with France, or our sensitiveness about India, or some other interest in the complicated web of our foreign policy.

"German aggressiveness, real and obnoxious as it has become, is the result of experience. Germany can not, as we do, acquire colonies absent-mindedly, without intention, and almost without effort. When colonies were easier to acquire than they are now, Germany had not yet entered into the competition; and since Germany became a great Power, it has been handicapped by naval inferiority and by the necessity of defending two frontiers. It is these accidents of history and geography, rather than innate wickedness, which have produced German aggressiveness. The aims of German policy are closely similar to those which we have always pursued, but its methods can not be the unobtrusive methods which we have usually adopted, because such methods, in the circumstances, would achieve nothing.

"Colonial ambitions are no doubt one reason why Germany has developed a navy; but another and still more imperative reason is the necessity of safeguarding foreign trade.

"In the time of Bismarck, Germany had not yet become a great industrial nation; it was independent of foreign food, and its exports of manufactures were insignificant. Its industrial expansion dates from the introduction of the Bessemer process in 1879, by which its supplies of iron became possible to work at a profit. From that time onward, German industrial progress has been extraordinarily rapid; more and more, Germany has tended to become dependent, like England, upon the possibility of importing food and exporting manufactures. In this war, as we see, Germany is just able, by very painful economy, to subsist upon the stock of food in the country; but another ten years of such development as was taking place before the war would have made this impossible. High agrarian protection, which alone could have retarded the process, was naturally disliked by the manufacturers and the working classes, and could not be carried beyond a certain point for fear of leading to a triumph of Socialism.

"It thus became obvious that in a few years' time Germany would be liable to defeat by starvation in any war with a superior naval Power. In 1900, when the Germans decided to build a great navy, the Triple Alliance was weaker than France and Russia on the sea. The wish not to be inferior to France and Russia is enough to account for the beginnings of the German Navy; the rivalry with us may perhaps have been no part of the original intention, but merely a result of the suspicions produced in England by the German program. However that may be, it ought to have been obvious to the Germans that a strong navy was sure to make us hostile, and would therefore not serve the purposes for which it was intended unless it was stronger than our navy. But it could not be supposed that we should submit to the existence of a navy stronger than our own, unless we had first been utterly and hopelessly defeated; and there was no way of defeating us except by first having a navy stronger than ours. For these reasons, the German policy was inherently incapable of success. And yet, without success, all industrial progress and all colonial expansion remain perpetually at England's mercy. If we ask ourselves how we should feel if we were similarly at the mercy of Germany, we shall perhaps begin to understand why the Germans hate us. And yet we can hardly feel any sense of guilt, because a supreme navy is for us a matter of life and death.



ST. MARK'S RESTLESS HORSES.

Fearing the air bombs of the Austrian aviators, these famous horses of Venice have fled to cover for safety. They once before left Venice, being transported by Napoleon to Paris and set up on the Arc du Carrousel. Later they were restored to the city of canals.

"This dilemma must be faced, if we are to understand the conflict of England and Germany; and not regard it as merely due to wickedness on one side or on the other. After the war, sooner or later, exactly the same problem will have to be faced again. The native energy of the Germans can not be permanently checked by defeat: after a longer or shorter period of recuperation, they will again feel that commercial safety and colonial expansion demand a strong navy, if they are not to be content to live on sufferance and to be compelled to bow to England's will on all occasions of serious dispute. The problem is a new one, since hitherto England has been the only nation dependent for subsistence on food imported by sea, and England has had unquestioned naval supremacy. But if we are to avoid the century of internecine warfare contemplated by Eduard Meyer, we must find some solution of the problem, and not be

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content merely to hope that, whenever war comes, we shall be victorious. Germany's industrial ambitions, at least, are entirely legitimate; and they alone make some security for German trade an imperative necessity. It is not only justice that makes it necessary to find a solution, but also self-preservation."

A FRENCH DRAMA OF LORRAINE

THE PASSIONATE FEELING that would thrill a French audience as they saw a beautiful maiden of Lorraine refuse the hand of a German suitor may easily be imagined. And when the dramatic situation is worked out by the master hand of Maurice Barrès, its success is a foregone conclusion. In the Paris *Gaulois*, Barrès is called "a hero of the national energy" by the distinguished critic, Émile Faguet, who groups him as a literary patriot with Jules Lemaître, François Coppée, and Paul Déroulède. The play, which is being produced at the Comédie-Française, is made by Pierre Frondaie from Mr. Barrès' novel, "Colette Baudoche." We are reminded by Mr. Faguet that, altho it was written in 1909, the work may be described as "a national novel without intention." In a word, the story is based on the refusal of *Colette*, a Lorraine girl, to marry a German professor whom she has come to know as a boarder in her grandmother's house. Love of country impels her withdrawal at the last moment from her engagement. In Mr. Faguet's view the work is really a psychologic one, in which is analyzed this complex sentiment: "The inclination of the heart against the repellency of race. Ancestral antipathy fades before the longing of the individual; but in the conflict between race and individuality, the individual surrenders to race." Mr. Barrès has written lines "comparable to those of Corneille," we are told; while the development of the plot is concise and harmonious, and "the mind and the heart are amply satisfied when comes the necessary sad ending that yet breathes noble beauty." An extended account of the play, to which French critics seem to attach more importance than to any new production made at the national theater in a long time, is given by Adolphe Brisson, of the Paris *Temps*. From it we take the following synopsis:

"At Metz live *Mme. Baudouche* and her granddaughter *Colette*. They have a small income of twelve hundred francs, which they eke out by letting the best rooms of their apartment. *Mme. Baudoche*, loyal to the religion of memories, has nurtured the same devotion in *Colette*. Their poverty, their dignity, their nobleness of soul draw to them friendship and respect. The grandmother is charitable and warm-hearted; the child simple, modest, and industrious. . . . Good patriots, and honored with the confidence of 'the ladies of Metz,' they feel at first repugnance against taking as a lodger the Prussian *Frederic Asmus*, a newly diplomaed doctor from Königsberg, come to inculcate the youth of Lorraine with the rudiments of *Kultur*. Physically, the professor realizes the legendary type of German; . . . morally, he is not a bad fellow at all. The author does not conceal his faults, but also reveals the qualities he possesses that justify the future inclination of *Colette*. He shows him loyal, cheerful, rather naive, and very earnest to learn about things and to perfect his French. Also he is rather astonished at the reserves he encounters and is eager to surmount them and gain the heart of *Mme. Baudoche* and the girl. . . . *Asmus* succeeds in disarming the hostility of *Colette*. Much in love with her, he at last awakens her feelings; and when he proposes marriage she does not refuse him downright. Hesitant and troubled, ultimately she consents. Then comes the miracle. *Colette* is attending the memorial services for the victims of the War of 1870. As the priest conducts the office under the arched roof of the cathedral, she hears the voices of the dead calling to her. They open her mind and draw her back from the danger-place to which she has wandered through error. She gives up the prospect of security in marriage and breaks the engagement."

In speaking of the reception accorded to the piece, Mr. Brisson notes that, whatever the nature of a play is these days, the thought of the spectators recurs constantly to their concern and their hope in the war. They require, therefore, works that "transport them into the ideal regions of energy, action, heroism, faith, or those that enkindle their righteous ire." At the same time it is explained that "Colette Baudoche" is "not a violently aggressive or satiric play, but the product of a poet-philosopher who is an ardent, yet restrained, patriot."

THE LAUREATE OF THE TRENCHES

THE BIG BOW-WOW in poetry has no charms for the soldier in the French hospital who may have reached the convalescent stage. When the gentry get up a concert for his benefit, he listens complacently enough to honest rousing verse; but left to himself, he will ask for Lamartine or Musset, we are told. "If you give him an anthology, he will turn to the love-poems or to the songs of the woods and fields, or to those which celebrate family-feeling," says a writer in the London *Times*. He doesn't even read Victor Hugo; but in the trenches he has had his heart fired by one whose function has been the furnishing of fuel for the purpose. Théodore Botrel bears the title, conferred by M. Millerand, Minister of War, of "Laureate of the Trenches," and he has gone about not only the fields of battle, but the barracks, the cantonments, the hospitals, and sung to the troops his patriotic poems. We read:

"And for the last three months, from Brest to Belfort, the honest minstrel drags his lyre from pillar to post, from train to trench, and raises his voice in the good cause so simply and so charmingly that, after the first stanza, the whole public in uniform will catch up the chorus. Without quoting Fletcher of Saltoun, we may believe such a maker of songs is as useful to our arms as a battery of .75. These lyrics were made to be sung, and it is almost unfair to read them in cold blood. Certainly we shall not find in them the irrepressible lilt of Béranger or the stir of fife and trumpet which animates the songs of Déroulède. They are full of spirit, fun, and love of country, and doubtless that is enough."

His "Chants du Bivouac" are recently published with pen-drawings by Carlègle and a preface from the pen of Maurice Barrès. The English reviewer declares:

"Quite the book to send on a visit to the trenches, were it only for the amusing headpiece to the song dedicated 'A nos Alliés, les Anglais'; where, with shells bursting freely around, we contemplate an English soldier taking his tea, smoking, and talking to a comrade luxuriously extended on a camp-bed artistically constructed of cases of tea, soap, and Colman's mustard.

Voilà les 'Kakis'
Qui nous ont conquis
Tant ils sont exquis
(*Aoh! Yès! Very well!*)

Lorsque, bravement,
Flegmatiquement
Ils cogn'nt sur l'All'mand:
Aoh! Yès! Very well!

"And (for this is not the sort of poetry to rise superior to puns) let us own that we have had a good laugh over the close of the song which describes the return of an old marquise to the château of her ancestors. . . . . .

La France a subi les ravages,
Messieurs, de trois hordes sauvages,
Goths, Ostrogoths, et Visigoths:
Il lui manquait les Saligoths.

"When the theme turns to the sufferings of Belgium, or those other victims—the widows, the orphans, the mothers of the war—then our bard tunes his pipes to a softer, searching note; for his muse (tho only very distantly related to the Immortal Nine) is as tender as she is alert and pure."

Botrel, it may be mentioned, is not a parvenu. Tho a Breton, he had, before the war, become a favorite of the salons of the Faubourg, drest in his native garb. "People used to go to listen to Botrel, '*toutes proportions gardées*,' as our ancestors used to go to listen to the Irish songs of Tommy Moore," comparing "the two publics, not the two poets." Botrel, adds the writer, is "at once popular and fashionable, a true patriot, and the most right-thinking of Catholics."

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IS THE COLLEGE PROFESSOR A "HIRED MAN"?

A WARM DISCUSSION on the varieties of academic free speech has arisen since the newspapers published accounts of the dismissal of Dr. Scott Nearing from the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. The action was taken by the Board of Trustees, who simply omitted his name from the list of annual appointees after the Dean and faculty had recommended him for continuance. So far the trustees have not made public the ground of their action, and the case, therefore, is not sufficiently clarified to be discust on its own merits. Most of those who protest against the action of the trustees do so on the assumption that Dr. Scott Nearing held and taught views on economic subjects that were objectionable to the governing body. The press and people generally are behind all advocates of academic freedom where abuse of that freedom can not be alleged. One view of the subject, however, is advanced by Chancellor Day, of Syracuse, that perhaps merits especial notice. Dr. Day, it will be recalled, came into conflict in 1895 with one of his teachers of political economy, Dr. John R. Commons, and their relations were severed. The Scott Nearing case now prompts him to write to the New York *Tribune* to say that "the Pennsylvania professor who proposed to hold his position in defiance of the administration, which was the only authority as to the terms and obligations of his professorship, was properly dismissed." Dr. Day goes on to defend his view:

THE TRENCH LAUREATE,

Théodore Botrel, once the darling of the French salons, now, under the War Minister's commission, singer of patriotic songs to France's sons warring in the trenches.

"That is what would happen to an editorial writer of *The Tribune* if he were to disregard the things for which the paper stands and, for instance, write Bull Moose or Democratic politics into *The Tribune* because such was his conscience or convictions. Conscience is not an infallible guide, as any novice knows, and convictions must be more than honest; they must be correct.

"If the professor has the right to give up his position because of his conscience and conviction, what about the right of the trustees to consult their consciences and convictions? Have they not as much right to act by their consciences as he has? Have they not the right to act according to their best judgment after securing all the facts?

"The terms of professorial service are made to conform to the treasurer of the board of trustees or the overseers. When the trustees decide the best interest of the university demands his removal, the manly and honest thing for the incumbent to do is to go quietly.

"It is a serious reflection upon the honesty and manliness of any man whose term of service is closed by the trustees to kick up a rumpus and to appeal to the sympathy of the public that can not know all of the case as the trustees know it.

"The case is not one of conscientious free speech alone, for conscience must always rectify like a compass for an infallible standard. If it be a matter of conviction as to the merits of the teaching and the right of the professor to teach, then the preponderance is with the supreme authority, the board of trustees. They may err, but the error would be tenfold greater and more disastrous if the decision were left to the conscience of a man.

"Altogether my observation is that the dismissal of a man from a university position is the last resort; usually the public can not know the whole case because of merciful consideration; trustees and officials are inclined to err on the side of mercy."

A retort to the views of this college president comes from Prof. John Dewey, of the Department of Philosophy of Columbia, who sees Dr. Day lay down "in the boldest terms the 'hired-man' theory of the status of the American college professor"—a view which this particular professor proceeds to argue in the same newspaper:

"I do not know how many boards of trustees of universities agree with Chancellor Day's statements. I hope not many. No self-respecting teacher who has spent his life in study of a topic would willingly retain his position a moment under such circumstances. It is bad enough when such insults to scholarship and scientific preparation come from a man in the street. It is literally appalling when they come from the head of a university, for, acted upon, they mean the death of American scholarship. If the governing boards of universities wish to drive from their institutions all men of ability and backbone, and retain to teach the youth of the country only weaklings in mind and character, they have only to indorse the sentiments of Chancellor Day. I can not believe that other college presidents welcome such a defense.

"If the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania indorse it, their indorsement is a warning to all scholars who do not put their knowledge of their special subject on a level with that of an aggregation of business gentlemen, however worthy and however competent in their own affairs, to keep away from that institution. If the teachers in the Syracuse University are living under such a régime, they have the sympathy of their colleagues in more fortunate institutions—at least, till they have a chance to make a living in some other way. Volumes could not define the real issue of academic freedom better than Chancellor Day's complacent forthgivings have done."

The New York *Evening Post* makes this suggestion on the limitation of professorial freedom, pointing to the weapon thus put in the hands of the socialist:

"Unless radical professors be allowed to express their views with impunity, the utterances of conservative professors can have no weight with the public. The one thing that makes it possible to-day, upon any question of taxation or legislation, to cite the judgment of university professors in opposition to wild or crude proposals is the freedom with which, in our universities generally, opinions of the opposite kind can be exprest. The University of Pennsylvania can not suppress Nearing; but if it could it would strike the hardest blow within its power against the very institutions and doctrines which it desires to defend. The silencing of a single radical professor would perceptibly lower the value of everything that might be said by a hundred professors who stand for the established order."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE REVOLT OF YOUNG MORMONISM

A CRISIS FROM WITHIN is said to be facing the Mormon Church. The knocking heard at the door is made by the hands of the youth of Mormonism, but instead of coming as usurpers—as was the case in Ibsen's "Master Builder"—they come as questioners and judges. We are told by Prof. Edgar James Banks that at the last Commencement of the University of Utah, a Mormon student, chosen to represent his class upon the graduation platform, spoke on the subject of "Needed Reform." "He attacked the conservatism of the State and the Mormon attitude toward things in general." The regents are said to have gasped, and to have realized that "the old order of things had passed away, and that at last freedom of thought had entered the Mormon world." The faith of the younger element is shaken, so the writer explains, by the discovery that one of the sacred books is spurious. The knowledge of this fact was unwittingly revealed by the elders themselves in giving to Bishop Spalding, of Utah, copies of the "Book of Abraham" to be inspected by Egyptian scholars. This book, according to the words of its preface, claims to be a translation by Joseph Smith "of some ancient records that have fallen into our hands from the catacombs of Egypt; the writings of Abraham while he was in Egypt, called the Book of Abraham, written down by his own hand upon papyrus." In *The Christian Herald* (New York), Professor Banks, who is himself an archeologist, and has explored and studied the ancient remains of the East, writes:

ENTHUSIASM FOR WAR RELIEF.

Columbia students sailing on the S. S. *Themistocles* for hospital service in Servia during their vacation.

"Accompanying 'The Book of Abraham' are several illustrations of the Egyptian documents which Smith pretended to have translated, and which he claims were written by Abraham. They are genuine ancient Egyptian documents, as any scholars familiar with the Egyptian characters may see at a glance. Smith seems to have obtained the documents from a sea captain. The hieroglyphic inscription is very short, but Smith's translation of it covers thirty pages of printed matter. At the time Smith's translation was made no man could prove that it was not correct, for the hieroglyphs could not then be read; but now they are as easily read by scholars as the page on an English book.

"Some two years ago Bishop Spalding, of Utah, persuaded the Mormon leaders that it would be well if Egyptian scholars might be permitted to see the inscriptions, the supposed translation of which is the 'Book of Abraham.' The leaders of the Mormons, convinced beyond a doubt that Smith's inspired translation was correct, willingly supplied Bishop Spalding with copies of them, and these copies were submitted to several Egyptian scholars for translation. It seemed to the Mormons that the scholars must verify Smith's translation, and thus the world would be convinced of the truth of the book, and all mankind would turn to Mormonism.

"But the Mormon elders made a fatal mistake. A glance at the inscriptions convinced the scholars that Smith's translation was purely imaginary. The inscriptions are not upon papyrus, but upon small clay objects, which the ancient Egyptians placed as cushions beneath the heads of the mummies. They make no mention of Abraham in Egypt; they are merely short prayers to the Egyptian sun-god. These little clay cushions are among the most common of Egyptian antiquities; they may be seen in nearly every museum, or purchased in Cairo by any traveler for a trifling sum. So, instead of verifying Smith's translation, the scholars presented to the world scientific and absolute proof that Joseph Smith was not inspired to translate the inscriptions, that his alleged translation was purely imaginary, and that the 'Book of Abraham' was not a translation of the inscriptions at all."

The knowledge of such facts is working like leaven, we read, in the minds of young Mormonism. The Board of Regents of the University of Utah, avers Professor Banks, is "predominatingly Mormon," and is "making desperate efforts to check the growth of progress."

"Alarmed at the progressive spirit which was creeping into the university, the first step taken by the Board of Regents to combat it was to expel four of the Gentile professors, and to demote two others who seemed to be most responsible for this new freedom of thought. Those who have been expelled are Dr. A. A. Knowlton, the associate professor of physics; Prof. George C. Wise, of the department of modern languages, and the secretary of the faculty; Phil C. Bing, instructor in English, and Charles W. Snow, also of the English department. They are men whose names would be a credit to the list of the faculty of any university, and their colleagues were amazed at their expulsion. The faculty of a university is the best judge of the

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value of its members, and has the interest of the institution at heart far more than a board of regents, composed chiefly of politicians and capitalists, and the faculty requested the Board of Regents to explain why the professors had been expelled. The board flatly refused to give an explanation. A committee, consisting chiefly of the alumni of the university, was then appointed by the faculty to investigate the matter. The board refused to recognize the committee or to permit an investigation, asserting that they had not lost confidence in their own judgment and integrity, and that the board must establish its supremacy at whatever cost.

"Then fourteen of the professors of the faculty resigned. Among them were some of the oldest and most valuable men. The sympathy of the students was entirely with the faculty. They rebelled, and they, too, demanded an explanation as to why their instructors had been dismissed. At first their demands were ignored; but they were so persistent that the Board of Regents was compelled to issue a public statement to quiet the students. In it a cause for the dismissal of the professors is given, but it is not the real cause. It is as weak a statement as any one would care to see, and the students openly ridiculed it. The statement lies before me as I write. President Kingsbury, speaking for the regents, makes the following excuses for dismissing the professors:

"'I am convinced that Dr. Knowlton has worked against the administration of the university. Dr. Knowlton has also spoken very disrespectfully of the Board of Regents.

"'I am convinced that Professor Wise has spoken in a depreciatory way about the university before his classes, and that he has also spoken in a very uncomplimentary way about the administration.'"

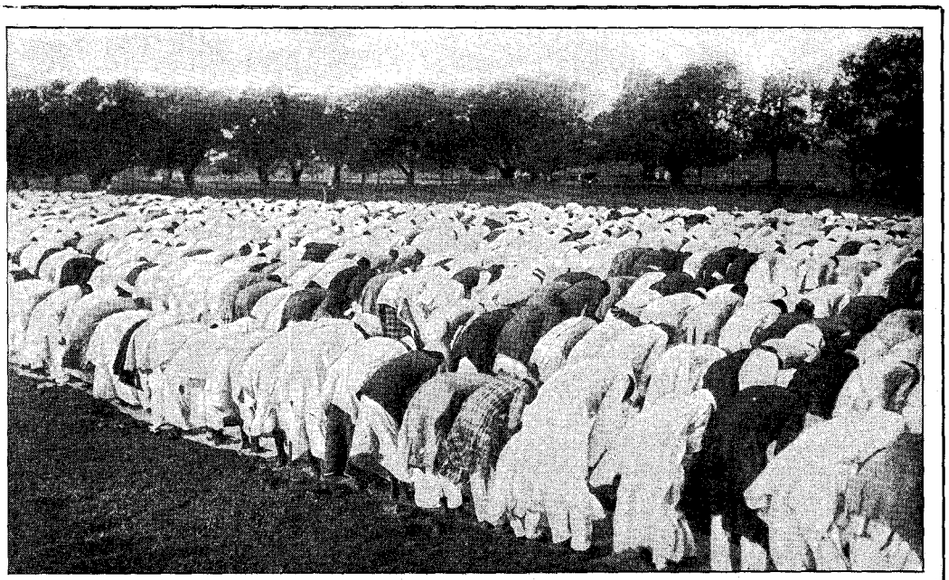
The Board of Regents, it is alleged, are attempting to replace the fourteen professors who have resigned with Mormons of the old type and "thus to check the growth of the freedom of thought." But—

"The regents, however, maintain that neither politics nor religion has ever influenced them in any way in making appointments to the faculty. The claim is absurd, and in making it the regents deceive none but themselves. The one open fact, which any one may clearly see, is that the University of Utah has outgrown Mormonism, and the regents are making a great final effort, regardless of principle or cost, to retain it for their Church.

"Lately I have been delivering a series of lectures under the auspices of one of the departments of the University of Utah. None of the conservative Mormons attended the lectures, but the more liberal men were present. At the close of one of the lectures a bright Mormon student accompanied me to the club where I was stopping. He asked about Joseph Smith's translation of the Egyptian inscriptions, for he remembered the discussion of two years ago. He is now a Mormon only in name. A Mormon gentleman, as cultured a man as I have ever met, and whose father and mother were among the followers of Brigham Young, showed me about the Temple grounds. He was ashamed of his religion. He blushed whenever reference was made to it. When I asked him about the sources of the sacred Mormon books, he answered, 'I do not know,' and turned away his head. And he represents the younger generation of Mormons."

Another instance is given of perils attacking the authenticity of that book of faith whose writings are said to be inscribed on leaves of gold:

"Some time ago, the State of Utah appropriated a sum of money to promote the study of American archeology. A museum was established at the university, and at the head of it was placed one of the foremost scholars in the field of American archeology, a man of rare culture and attainments, one of the gentlest and greatest men I have ever met. At first the regents were enthusiastic in their support of the museum, for they believed that the research work among the caves and mounds and cliff-dwellings of the early Indians would yield proof that the 'Book of Mormon' was a real history of the American Indians, and that the Indians are one of the lost tribes of Israel, as the 'Book of Mormon' represents them to be. But when it was shown that the 'Book of Abraham' was merely an imaginary translation of Egyptian hieroglyphs, they realized that investigation in the field of American archeology would surely prove that the 'Book of Mormon' had an equally questionable origin. Then they lost interest in the museum, and now they even regret that there is a museum."



PRAYING FOR SUCCESS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

This strange spectacle shows the Mohammedan community of Calcutta praying for a British victory, in spite of the proclamation of the Jahad calling them to a holy war as Britain's enemies.

DIFFICULTIES WITH PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA

THE WAVE OF TEMPERANCE which swept Russia at the beginning of the war, after the Czar's ukase forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors, is rapidly receding. Deprived of the vodka, to which they were so strongly addicted, the Russian people, we are told by some outspoken organs of the press of that country, are consuming various poisonous substitutes, the secret manufacture and sale of which are assuming considerable proportions throughout the Empire. Cases of poisoning caused by these drinks are a daily occurrence. Writing in the *Russki Vratch* (Petrograd), Dr. Novoselski gives interesting figures showing the growth of mortality due to alcoholism in Petrograd. According to his official data, there were 26 cases of death from delirium tremens in the period from August 17 to September 13, 1914; 33 cases from September 14 to October 11; 34 from October 12 to November 8; 43 from November 9 to December 6; 53 from December 7 to January 3, 1915; 58 from January 4 to January 31, and 66 from February 1 to February 28. Commenting upon these figures, Dr. Novoselski writes:

"Before prohibition the mortality figures varied and changed without definite regularity; after prohibition they show a regular and constant increase. The prohibition measures were

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becoming stricter and stricter; at first the sale of vodka was forbidden everywhere, but at the first-class restaurants; then the prohibition was extended also to those restaurants, but with the permission to sell beer and wine; and lastly there followed a general and complete inhibition of the free traffic in any and all alcoholic drinks in general. And the mortality from alcoholism increased as those measures progressed. . . . . .

"The constant rise of the mortality figures, which bears testimony to the growing number of consumers of different substitutes for vodka, shows that these are used not only by confirmed drunkards, but generally by those classes who before the prohibition law used to drink moderately. . . . From the report of the Obukhow Hospital at Petrograd, it can be seen that among the victims of alcoholism who entered the hospital were persons of all ages (mainly twenty to thirty years of age) and all occupations."

In Russia's western provinces, according to "R. G." in the *Ryetch*, prohibition does not seem to be very popular. He says:

"The sun of sobriety has set before it reached the zenith. The first two months drunkenness was really not noticeable. In the villages the fact that the law came into force at the busy season contributed largely toward abstinence from drink. In the cities isolated cases of the use of poisonous imitations of alcoholic beverages ended so deplorably that there was a fair prospect of getting rid of incurable drunkards. But here the field-work came to an end, the organism had partly adapted itself to the harmful imitations, partly adapted them to itself, and 'life entered upon its normal course.' The village folk had hardly had time to wear out the boots in which they marched after the coffin of 'the monopoly' when tens of thousands of illicit liquor-distilleries, factories of all kinds of strong drinks, came into existence. It must be said that the fight against the producers of such drinks is being waged energetically. Since the issuance of the circular offering a reward for the discovery of secret traffic in liquor the excise officials and rural authorities have vigorously prosecuted the task. According to official data, for the latter part of 1914 there were discovered in Vilna government alone 58 illicit liquor-distilleries, while for the preceding year there had been discovered 14 such places. But in the place of those suppressed new ones spring into existence, and, besides, the manufacture of alcoholic beverages is being practised in private dwellings. . . . . .

"It is now ten months . . . since the sale of liquor was discontinued. . . . After such a considerable time the stoppage of the traffic in liquor takes on a permanent character, and a return to the former order becomes less and less possible. However, it would be naive and ruinous to regard the work of reform as completed. On the contrary, this task is now all ahead, there is much of it, and the work is urgent. The stoppage of the sale of liquor has undoubtedly made a revolution in the psychology of the masses. Vodka played a great part in our peasant life, and its disappearance creates a greater or less vacancy which in some way or other must be filled. . . . It is therefore not surprizing that the further it is from the beginning of the war the more often there appear reports about secret liquor-distilleries, the spread of various imitations, dangerous not only for health, but for life itself. There also come reports that the village folk are becoming addicted to gambling, and that a passion for it is seizing the whole mass of peasantry. In short, everything points to the fact that the sobering of the people can not be accomplished by the simple discontinuance of the traffic in liquor. It is necessary to employ their leisure in some interesting and instructive manner, otherwise the reform, so grandiose and full of beautiful possibilities, will yield negative results."

The *Novoye Vremya* (Petrograd), which also is a strong supporter of prohibition, remarks:

"It must be admitted that the great historical act by which the traffic in liquor was forbidden found the country far from prepared to replace the drunken haze by sober pastime. The door of the wine-shops in which the people got a strong narcotic means of self-diversion from the eternally miserable conditions of their life closed, but only now has the question occurred, how to fill the spare time thus gained. . . . Now the surest means of keeping the people from drunken orgies is the war and the overwhelming interest manifested toward it even in the most obscure corners of Russia. But the war will end, and at that happy moment when the Allies will find it possible to conclude peace, the acute question will arise, Will the people wish to express their joy in a sober manner, or will they drown it in the poisonous imitations of the government liquor? That is to Russia a question of supreme importance. Just a bare prohibition of vodka after the war would be only an injunction which could be circumvented. It is necessary to divert the population from vodka, to cultivate a taste for a different employment of their leisure."

PALESTINE FOR JEWS AFTER THE WAR

IF THE TURK is ejected from Europe, will he be humbled sufficiently to loosen his hold also on the Holy Land? The question is agitating the Jews as a people, who wonder if, on the other hand, the war will prove the Armageddon for their race. "Turkey will cling desperately to the little that is left," observes the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*. "Russia—Jew-hater and Jew-baiter—is not likely to cast its vote for the people it has harried." But "if the race is represented in the international peace conference, as Ben Yehuda suggested recently at the Jewish National Farm School, and if the arbiters of the Allies see their way clear, then the Jew will cease to be the great man-without-a-country." The problem interests the Jews of this land, whose organizations have met in Boston to discuss the possibilities. The New York *Sun* reviews the conditions that invite the repatriation of this people within their ancient domains.

"Palestine, it is estimated, can accommodate a population of 6,000,000. With the establishment of new political control of the Holy Land it is intended that Jews shall migrate there from Russia, Germany, Austria, and other European States. Thus, the leaders of the movement say, a solution will have been found for the race-old Jewish problem. Not only will the Jews have their own land, but an end will be brought to the discrimination against them in other countries.

"Partly as a result of the Zionist movement, initiated several years ago, many American Jews have already made investments in Palestine. Jews in this city own a large tract of land in the neighborhood of Haifa. St. Louis Jews bought not long ago 800 acres near the shores of the Sea of Galilee. Chicago Jews control territory near Cana, where the ancient religious feast formerly was held. A vast tract in the vicinity of Joppa is in the hands of Jews living in Winnipeg, while Jews of Pittsburg and Cleveland own 1,800 acres near Armageddon.

"The investment of foreign capital has resulted in a marked improvement in the physical features of Palestine, it is said. Until a few years ago the country was a treeless region, with much desert land. The ground has been rendered productive, with soil formerly considered barren yielding great wheat crops. It is asserted that nearly every acre from the sea on the west to the River Euphrates on the east, including the whole of Syria and a part of Mesopotamia, may be made to blossom.

"American financial intervention has resulted too in the transformation of some of the cities. Damascus, for instance, now has a street-railway system to serve its 150,000 people, and banks and industrial institutions have been established.

"Soon after the war started, Protestants in England made an informal proposition to their coreligionists in the United States to obtain joint control of Palestine. It was suggested that the Holy Land possest tourist-drawing qualities enjoyed by no other country, and offered extraordinary opportunity for development through the modernizing of intercity transportation facilities.

"There were to be rapid-transit trunk lines connecting Damascus, Nazareth, and Jerusalem. A branch line was to draw Mount Hermon close to Damascus. Mount Carmel was to be brought within easy distance of Nazareth. Trolleys were to take Jerusalem visitors on excursions to Bethlehem, Bethany, and Jericho.

"All of this, the English propagandists said, would prove the greatest missionary movement for the Christian religion conceivable. The success of the project was contingent, of course, on the wresting of Palestine from the domination of the Turks. The present Jewish movement assumes also that a fresh disposition of the Holy Land will be made after the end of the war.

"Leaders in the Boston conference assert that the possession of Palestine by the Jews would not prevent Christians from developing the country for show purposes. Rather, they see in such a movement the welding of a close spirit of cooperation between the races. They are ambitious to obtain Palestine for a national home, but, once established there, they would welcome the coming of visitors to the places of peculiar interest to Bible students, it was said."

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CURRENT POETRY

IN his memorable address on "The Worker in Poetry," delivered some five years ago before the National Academy and Institute of Art and Letters, Mr. Percy Mackaye urged the poets to adopt a less sentimental attitude toward their craft, to be willing to make poems to order as painters are willing to make portraits to order. His advice was sound; some of the greatest poems have been written at a sovereign's command or to commemorate an important event. American poetry, however, has always been deficient in formal poems of occasion.

But the Panama-Pacific Exposition seems to be bringing about a renascence of this important sort of writing. The opening days of some of the State Pavilions have been marked by the reading of poems noble in thought and lovely in expression. From two of the best of these we quote this week, regretting that the limitations of space prevent us from quoting both odes entire.

The poet from Indiana suggests Francis Thompson in the rich imagery of his lines as well as in their religious spirit. But there is something distinctively American and original about his splendid ode. He is particularly skilful in his characterization of the mission priest, and in his powerful climax.

ODE FOR PANAMA DAY

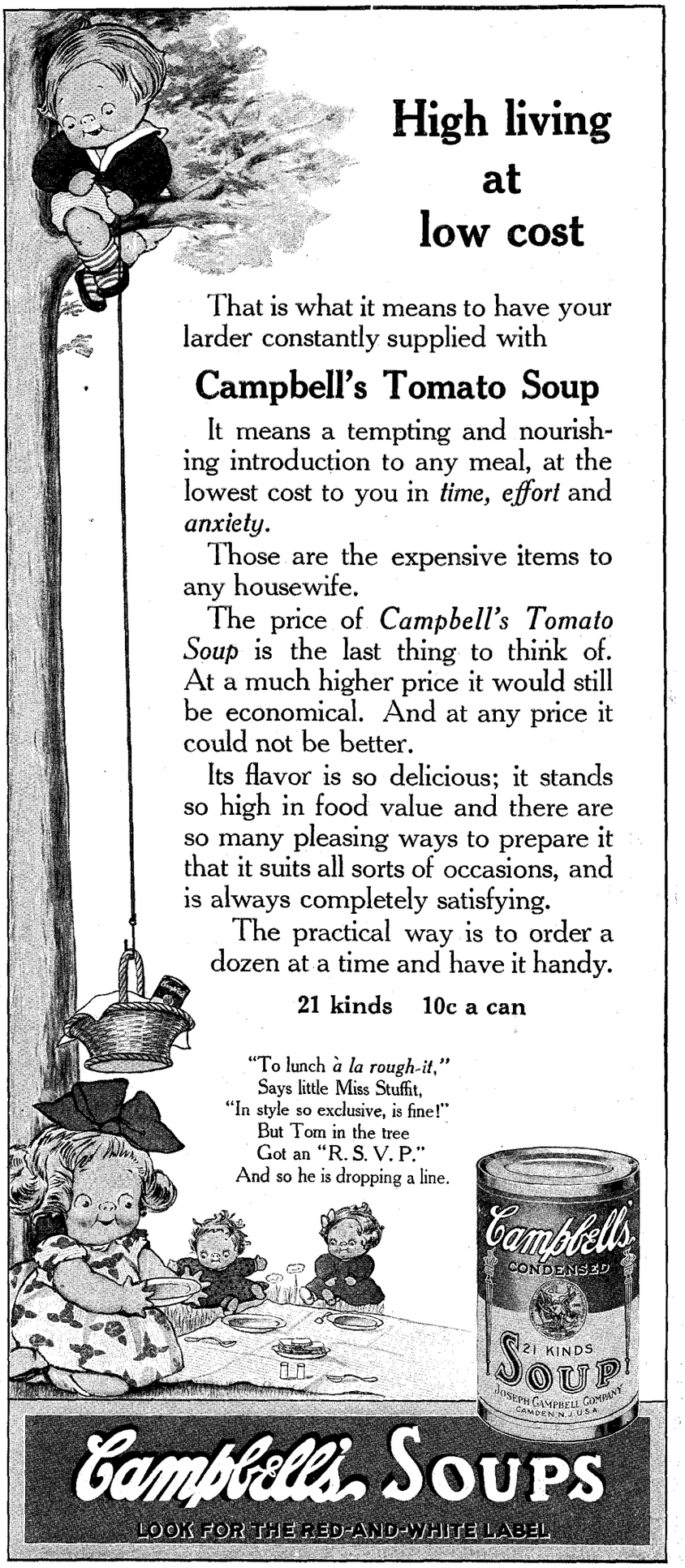
BY CHARLES L. O'DONNELL

. . . Not from the star-veined heavens comes our gold,
Nor in the flashing skies is struck our fire,
Doth any field of sunset give us bread?
Swollen with pride and loud with vain desire,
Of old, men were who vowed assault on heaven,
To reach with troweled hand the dayspring's head;
And Babel's very tongue is perished even,
The sun shines down a mockery of their pain,
And there is laughter of them in the rain—
The earth is our inheritance, behold!

The earth that is the sister of the sea,
The earth that is the daughter of the stars,
The mother of the myriad race of men:
Gaze with Columbus over ocean bars,
Drink with Balboa in thy thirsting eye
The waters that he quaffed on Darien,
With them turn homeward, loaded with new sky:
Catch, if thou mayst, the lightning of the gleam
That crowns their brow of continents a-dream,
And thou hast neighbored immortality.

Thy conquest is the taking of the world,
The world that is and can not be but good
Since God first looked upon His labors done.
Canst thou forget Whose awful Feet have stood
Even as Man upon the strand of time?
The Orient He, but till the West is won,
The furthest footing of the utmost clime,
His message has a meaning and his law
Compulsion of obedience and awe
In Whom the racial destiny is furled.

Westward and farther west till west is east,
The oar, the spur, the spade, the ax, the cross,
Humanity and Christ move onward one.
And be it counted to mankind for loss
If on this day no word be said or sung
For him who took the highways of the sun,
A pilgrim scrip about his shoulders flung,
Glad robber of the roads that lead to death,
Who stole men's souls, unto his latest breath
Conquistador for God—the mission priest.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That is what it means to have your larder constantly supplied with
Campbell's Tomato Soup
It means a tempting and nourishing introduction to any meal, at the lowest cost to you in time, effort and anxiety.
Those are the expensive items to any housewife.
The price of Campbell's Tomato Soup is the last thing to think of. At a much higher price it would still be economical. And at any price it could not be better.
Its flavor is so delicious; it stands so high in food value and there are so many pleasing ways to prepare it that it suits all sorts of occasions, and is always completely satisfying.
The practical way is to order a dozen at a time and have it handy.
21 kinds 10c a can
"To lunch à la rough-it,"
Says little Miss Stuffit,
"In style so exclusive, is fine!"
But Tom in the tree
Got an "R. S. V. P."
And so he is dropping a line.
Campbell's
CONDENSED
21 KINDS
SOUP
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
CAMDEN, N. J. U.S.A.
Campbell's SOUPS
LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

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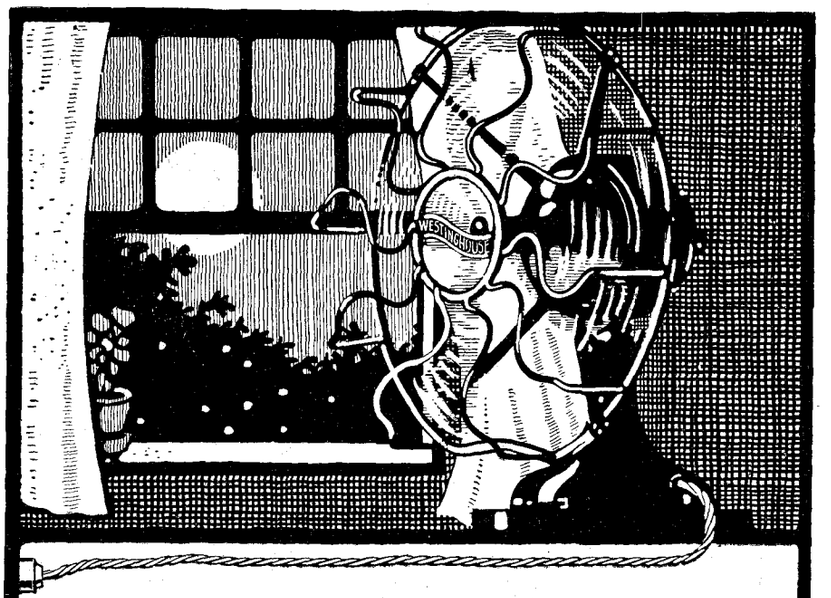

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Joseph C. Ferguson Jr. 14 S. 15th St., Phila., Pa.

Ye men for whom our bannered song is flung,
Whose muscles have a magic that the sea
And earth obey, yours is the conqueror's mind.
Ye are the sons of olden chivalry,
Yea, ye are sons of that high lineage
Whose records written in the rock ye find;
Ye are the sons of him, the Primal Mage,
Whose might in yours has wrought till Panama
Outrolls the latest workings of the Law
Whose earliest deeds the stars of morning sung.

Then let the morning and the night as one,
Let East and West and all the lands between,
North worlds and south together find a voice
Acclaiming what this day our eyes have seen.
Until the heavens are folded like a tent
Will all the thoughts of coming time rejoice
Our swords were into yeoman plowshares bent,
And while this year on half the nations fell
The lightnings and the cursing rains of hell,
The last great wonder of the world was done.

From the second poem we quote a passage of glowing description. Mr. Watts is fortunate in having such picturesque and euphonious Indian names to use, and his deft manner of introducing them adds much to the charm of his poem.

PENNSYLVANIA

(Written for the dedication of the Pennsylvania Pavilion at the Panama-Pacific Exposition)

By Harvey Maitland Watts

We come, our heritage the "Woods of Penn,"
To dedicate this fair memorial here;
No Eldorado in our fastnesses,
Nor golden Ophirs in our sunny sands,
No tropic lures enchant, e'er-blooming flowers,
No Shasta rises with its crown of snow,
Nor giant woodlands jetting to the sky!
But still we "lift our eyes unto the hills"
Whose lesser beauties glorify the scene;
Green to their crests and cultivate of slope,
The broken ridges of a shrunken earth,
Tumultuous strewn, wind-scarped and water-worn
Whose ramparts grant asylum, yea, and give
All that the yeomen crave for hearth and home!—
From land of Minnisink and Pocono,
Banking horizons with their mystic blue,
Or open mead, as rivers wind their way
From dark-aisled forests where the hemlocks sigh,
Or broad-reached creeks, embowered with the grape
Festooned from birch and elm in tangled mass,
Yielding in June a scented wizardry,
While laurel blushes on the mountain ledge,
Or where the cedarn spires with creeper bound
Contrast the dogwood in the dying copse,
Which crimsons all in tribute far and wide
As autumn's mellow "Indian summer" rules,
And, wigwams in the small, the corn-stacks stand
In tent-like silhouettes against the sky,
We come; from rivers singing to the sea
In lyric softness of melodious names,
Swift Delaware, broad Susquehanna, too,
The rippling Juniata 'midst its hills,
The Lehigh breaking through its barrier walls,
And dark Monongahela, hastening on
Till at the Forks, in Allegheny's vale,
It yields, and famed Ohio sweeps in pride
Its yellow torrent to the western flood,
Bearing its burden to the far-off seas
That lave the very gates of Panama!

Here is one of the simplest and most moving of all the elegies which this war has produced. Its dignity and austerity give it a beauty worthy of its high theme. We take it from the unpretentious pages of *The Harrovian*.

A GRAVE IN FLANDERS

By Lord Crewe

Here in the marshland, past the battered bridge,
One of a hundred grains untimely sown,
Here, with his comrades of the hard-won ridge,
He rests, unknown.

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His horoscope had seemed so plainly drawn—
School triumphs, earned apace in work and play;
Friendships at will; then love's delightful dawn
And mellowing day.

Home fostering hope; some service to the State;
Benignant age; then the long tryst to keep
Where in the yew-tree shadow congregate
His fathers sleep.

Was here the one thing needful to distil
From life's alembic, through this holier fate,
The man's essential soul, the hero will?
We ask; and wait.

"The Vale of Shadows, and Other Verses of the Great War" (Laurence J. Gomme) contains thirty-one poems, in which Mr. Clinton Scollard expresses beautifully and forcefully the emotions felt by most of his fellow Americans regarding the tragedy of 1914. The title-poem is memorably good. In quoting it we omit one stanza.

THE VALE OF SHADOWS

By Clinton Scollard

There is a vale in the Flemish land,
A vale once fair to see,
Where under the sweep of the sky's wide arch
Tho winter freeze or summer parch,
The stately poplars march and march,
Remembering Lombardy.

Here are men of the Saxon eyes,
Men of the Saxon heart,
Men of the fens and men of the Peak,
Men of the Kentish meadows sleek,
Men of the Cornwall cove and creek,
Men of the Dove and Dart.

Here are men of the kilted clans
From the heathery slopes that lie
Where the mists hang gray and the mists hang white,
And the deep locks brood 'neath the craggy height
And the curlews scream in the moonless night
Over the hills of Skye.

Here are men of the Celtic breed,
Lads of the smile and tear,
From where the loops of the Shannon flow,
And the crosses gleam in the even-glow,
And the halls of Tara now are low,
And Donegal cliffs are sheer.

And never a word does one man speak,
Each in his narrow bed,
For this is the Vale of Long Release,
This is the Vale of the Lasting Peace,
Where wars, and the rumors of wars, shall cease—
The valley of the dead.

No more are they than the scattered scud,
No more than broken reeds,
No more than shards or shattered glass,
Than dust blown down the winds that pass,
Than trampled wefts of pampas-grass
When the wild herd stampedes.

In the dusk of death they laid them down
With naught of murmuring,
And laughter rings through the House of Mirth
To hear the vaunt of the high of birth,
For what are all the kings of earth
Before the one great King!

And what shall these proud war-lords say
At foot of His mighty throne?
For there shall dawn a reckoning day,
Or soon or late, come as it may,
When those who gave the sign to slay
Shall meet His face alone.

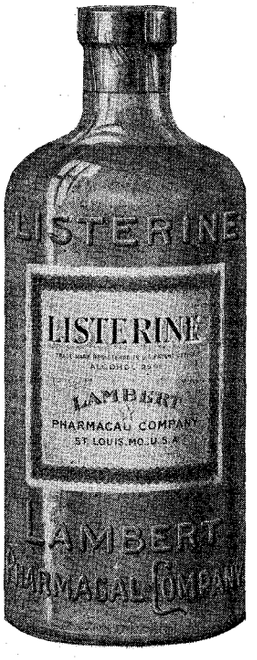
What, think ye, will their penance be
Who have wrought this monstrous crime?
What shall whiten their blood-red hands
Of the stains of riven and ravished lands?
How shall they answer God's stern commands
At the last assize of Time? . . . . . .

There is a vale in the Flemish land
Where the lengthening shadows spread
When day, with crimson sandals shod,
Goes home athwart the mounds of sod
That cry in silence up to God
From the valley of the dead!

Whether at home or away, your Summer equipment should include a bottle of

LISTERINE

(The Safe Antiseptic)



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Listerine should be your choice of all preparations for the preservation of

Your Teeth

Use Listerine on your tooth brush; then rinse your mouth with diluted Listerine.

Listerine will overcome acid conditions in the mouth, and cleanse those surfaces of the teeth which the brush cannot reach.

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keeps the complexion healthy and beautiful

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Just bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and hot water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Then wash off with more Resinol Soap and warm water, finishing with a dash of clear, cold water to close the pores.

Do this *regularly* once or twice a day, and you will be astonished how quickly the healing, antiseptic Resinol balsams soothe and cleanse the pores, remove pimples and blackheads, and leave the complexion clear, fresh and velvety.

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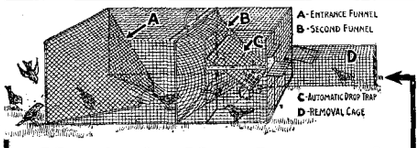

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Help in the good work of banishing English Sparrows—these quarrelsome pests drive Song Birds away from us. Put out a Dodson Trap. Price $6, f. o. b. Chicago.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AMONG SERVIAN WOUNDED

IF the paths of glory led but to the grave, nine-tenths of the horror of war would be done away with. It is not facing death that turns the heart sick. But to be wounded—maimed for life, perhaps—to die lingeringly, as have the victims of the poison-gases—there lies the horror of war. Even the splendid work of the Red Cross, where their task has been most efficiently and thoroughly supported by medical supplies and hospital facilities, has not succeeded in expunging this most ghastly aspect of war. It is bad enough in the Western campaigns, where Science has contributed much to ameliorate conditions; but in the Eastern countries it is often unspeakable. In the current *Blackwood's Magazine*, a member of the Servian Unit of the Scottish Women's Hospital tells of hospital conditions in Servia. We are given a picture of twentieth-century surgery combined with medieval nursing, presided over by a dull and calloused indifference among the native hospital corps, to whom one day is very like the last and next, and a dozen deaths or recoveries are of little importance. Not all are so, for we are told of the quiet heroism of a number of doctors and nurses; but slovenliness and ignorance of the principles of sanitation are the main difficulties that the English and Americans have had to struggle against in their efforts to save Servia from itself. The most common experience is to find men, but slightly wounded originally, dying as the result of terrible weeks spent in hospital.

The writer, Miss L. E. Fraser, who acted as dresser in the Red Cross unit, contributes her article in the form of a diary, written in Kragujevatz at the beginning of this year. Such portions of it as are given cover the month of January. The record is one of inextricably mingled smiles and sadness, humor and horror, determination and despair. We are shown a country war-ridden, but unbeaten. Miss Fraser has much to say of the Servians, of their splendid physical vigor, their gentleness and simplicity, their stubborn, unbreakable courage. We find, too, many glimpses, like the following, of what volunteer nursing may mean:

To-day was rather a heavy day of work. In the afternoon, when all of the other work was finished, about twenty new cases arrived from hospitals in town. When I say new cases, I mean new to us, for most of the poor wretches had been wounded for weeks. Some of them looked barely human. . . . One boy, almost dying, we could just recognize as having once been a fine, handsome, Servian lad, of the usual muscular type. Now he is almost a skeleton. . . . He can not recover. . . . .

The worst time we had was this morning

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50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles

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early, when we visited a ward which we had not taken over at that time. How clever doctors can combine modern surgery with medieval nursing in that way I can not fathom. The ward was full of patients, lying on questionable beds and wearing more than questionable clothes. Every window was tightly shut, and a stove made the place like an oven. All of the men here had badly poisoned wounds; some groaned constantly. Only a Zola could have done justice to a description of the mingled smells of crowded human beings, foul wounds, tobacco, iodoform, and greasy Servian food. Some Florence Nightingale should arise to reform Servian nursing.

In spite of this picture, however, there was a bright side to the situation in which Miss Fraser found herself. Once modern nursing-methods were tried, little opposition was made to them, and the result was that in the few small places where enlightenment could enter some few Servians and Austrians were permitted to recover in conditions of comparatively lustrous cleanliness. Describing her own hospital in Kragujevatz, Miss Fraser explains its advantages and disadvantages:

There are already a number of patients, which makes it very difficult, because they have to be crowded together while the other wards are cleaned; for the hospital has been run quite *à la Serbe*, with good doctoring, but haphazard nursing by orderlies and untrained ladies. Luckily nearly all the patients are almost convalescent, as there is a lull in the fighting just now. There is a crowd of Austrian prisoner orderlies, of the many races which make up the Austrian Empire. These are on the friendliest terms with the patients and with us, and when properly supervised are quick and satisfactory all round. We unpack beds, and grow quite confused with the babel of tongues around us, being lucky enough, however, to find one orderly, John, who speaks English. It is bad English, but pleasant-faced John is very proud of it. We plunge heroically into bad German, while some few, particularly Miss Shepherd, distinguish themselves in Servian.

It makes one furious at the utter futility of war, to joke with our prisoner orderlies, and see them caress the men they have been forced into wounding and maiming for life. . . . . .

Many of the patients are almost well, but there are some bad wounds, also frostbites. After these dressings, the patients were settled in their new wards, much delighted with their surroundings. We find them very gay and kindly, and they stand pain well. By the way, there was a "Czigané," a gipsy as dark as an Indian, who confided to the Servian doctor—"*Gospoditza*" (Madame), "I have been bathed as a child, but never since until now."

Of course, things are still very far from perfection, and our patients have the wandering spirit very strongly developed, so that one never quite knows where they are likely to turn up next. "My ward is far more like a model lodging-house than a ward," lamented one of the sisters. Several Servian ladies called to-day with sucking-pig and cakes, in honor of Christmas-time, and patients and orderlies had a

Better than medicine as a morning tonic
Fine for the kiddies—can turn off two upper sprays
No mussy rubber cap needed to keep hair dry

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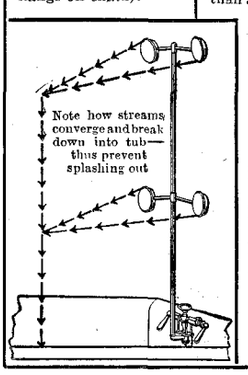

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July Digest

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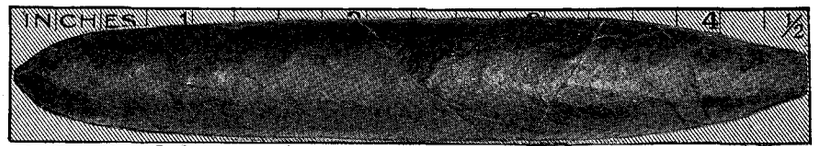

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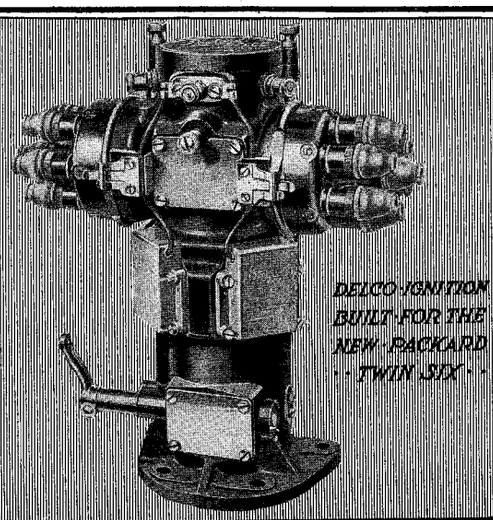

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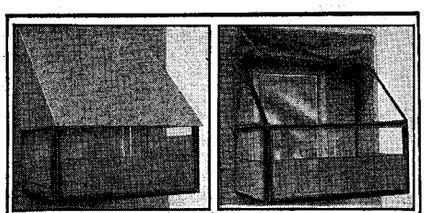

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grand time of it. We shall find them dreadfully happy-go-lucky, I fear, but there is a delightful feeling of "happy family" about our patients and staff.

The Servian lady and the Bosnian doctor now leave us—she for the front with her husband, I believe, he for some other hospital in town. Both have been most courteous and considerate over this affair of taking over the hospital. It might have been a trying time of friction, but instead we have all been very friendly, and they have spared themselves no trouble on our behalf.

All this sounds as tho our hospital is a sort of Garden of Eden, and, as some uninitiated people are to read this journal, perhaps I should leave it there.

As the reader has already noted, Miss Fraser's diary does not make any attempt to treat the subjects that came under her observation in any methodical form. In its wandering, erratic account of her experiences, it reflects best the disconcerting commotion and unrest, the twists and changes, of her work. Nevertheless, here and there, in the midst of distressing accounts of the plight of the wounded and the difficulties of their treatment, we are given diverting side-lights on the Servians and their neighbors. A few gleanings of this sort follow:

According to the Servians, Thursday, January 14, is New-year's day, which is a great feast-day with them. Of course, as it is war-time, there is not much festivity, but all the same there is an air of rejoicing, and many nice things to eat all round. All the lads about here who are twenty years old this year came into town to join the army, singing and wearing knots of immortelles in their caps. Some of our patients were given presents of socks to-day, brought out in our stores, and they were very delighted, and displayed them with broad smiles. They were also treated with various good things to eat by Servian visitors. The other day an officer brought several dainties for the patients, explaining that he was doing it for the peace of his brother's soul, the brother having fallen in battle lately. This seems to be a custom here.

Yes! it was New-year's day, and our theater orderly, "the Scotchman," acted up to his name by being drunk. One of our innocent pros was much horrified, but the man was not really bad, only very cheerful, shouting, "All right!" the whole time. We kept him off the bad cases. . . .

Sunday once more. When we were doing the dressings two clodhoppers of orderlies let a stretcher down heavily in the passage. The occupant, a Czigané, allowed himself the long "Yow-ee" that is permitted to Servian heroes in pain. I promptly fell upon the youths in English, and had the pleasure of seeing them get very pink. The Czigané made rather a joke of it with Scotty, so I don't think much damage was done. Cziganés are very plucky, however. . . . . .

Dreadful crush in the dressing-room. If we had been Servians we should have shouted ourselves hoarse over it. These men were really in good condition, but have all been in hospital much longer than they need have been with slight wounds. The wounds wanted cleaning up badly. Some of the men were very fine-looking. One was a big, brown-bearded

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man, who was very picturesquely brigandish. He, like the rest, was wearing a white pajama suit, but his belt was a big brass-buckled one with an Austrian Eagle on the buckle. He said the belt was "*Schwabski, ne Serbski,*" so I suppose it is one of the spoils of war. He wore a long-handled knife in it, with an ornamented hilt, which I must have another look at some time. These men are kept at the Convalescent Home by the simple expedient of giving them only pajamas to wear. This insures their sobriety also. Servians are temperate as a race, but not so absolutely as they would like one to think. . . . . .

As I was returning to hospital after tea, Alexandrovitch, the nicest and finest-looking of Sister Mitchell's non-commissioned officers, came past in his uniform, and gave me the Servian salute, with the curved hand at the temple. He is on his way back to his commando at Belgrade, he told me. I hope he adds no more wounds to those he has already gained in his other three campaigns, beginning with the Turkish bayonet wound. . . . . .

Dr. Campbell, when making a round in one of her wards, discovered one of her ex-patients, fully clothed and, I grieve to state, not altogether sober, lying curled up on the ward floor. He was invited to go, much to the delight of another patient, a bonny brown-eyed boy who rocked to and fro with laughter, which he attempted to stifle in his handkerchief.

Mr. Camfield had by this time assisted Miss Macdougall to get her *x*-rays going, and a good deal of time after supper was spent in the *x*-ray room. The brown-eyed boy was one of the cases, and we found that his elbow will never be of much use to him. At any rate, he will not get another chance of being shot. . . . . .

The Austrian boy who came to us last Sunday died this evening, Friday, January 29. He had had nothing the matter with him originally but comparatively slight frost-bite, and had been put into a hospital here, where he took fever. He had never been touched for forty days, and died simply of bed-sores and neglect; only skin and bone. He was always so grateful for all we did. As long as I live I shall never forget that little wasted creature I drest that Sunday afternoon, with his poor little smile, his utter childish helplessness, and his quiet, resigned little voice when he answered our questions. When I was helping to lift him back on to the stretcher, his hand knocked against my cheek, and he said, "*Ach! Schwester!*" and begged my pardon, as if he had hurt me. And he had weeks of torture before he died.

Of the horrors of the hospitals, says Miss Fraser, few men, when they go home, will tell what they have seen. But she is a woman, and thus has no such scruples. "When I come home, I shall tell every one I can what war really means." Nothing is gained, she believes, by warfare, and, even if there were, "it could never be worth it, to drag men from their useful occupations, where they at least have a fair chance of happiness, and to torture them in every conceivable way, body and soul." Of Servia she writes, in closing:

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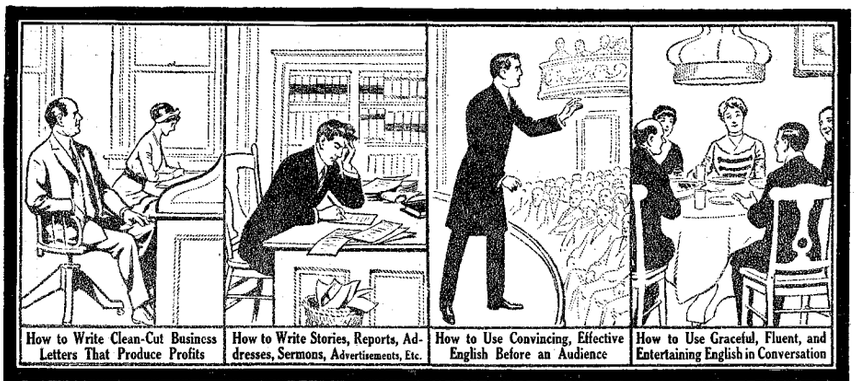

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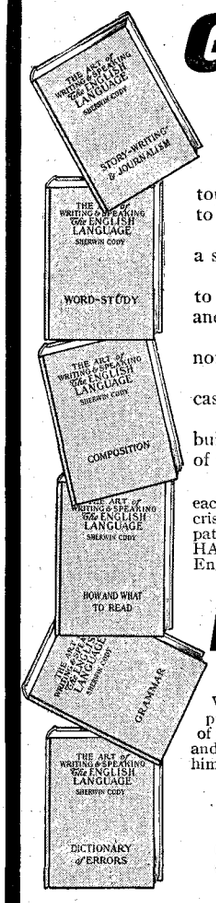

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We sorrowed for our own men ever since war began, but we had the proper "war-like" feeling. We dared to feel satisfied, even happy, when we heard that so many of the enemy had been killed, wounded, made prisoners. If we could only think of the fallen and wounded on both sides as men and not as numbers, no one would think for a moment of making war. It is better, tho, to die as the Servians die, than be like Bosnia.

Long live Servia! the pluckiest little country in the world, and the most misunderstood. She may die where she stands, but she will never give in, and she is too proud to moan about it. There is never a word of complaint, never a question of surrender. She is sad in her songs, and in her songs alone.

HEROES OF THE WAR ON CRIME

THE city of New York boasts a Legion of Honor, composed of heroes and veterans whose titles have been won in despite of nearly every hazard and peril imaginable. It is the Honor Regiment of the police force, whose members, decorated only with the modest insignia of their rank, constitute a body of eight hundred and sixty selected men, ready to answer the call of duty at any time, whatever be the odds against them. Each year six men out of the whole regular force of 12,000 are chosen for medals, and from these and the "honorable-mention" men the strength of the Honor Regiment is made up. *The Press* gives some mention of the deeds that have earned distinction for New York's police. There is, for example, Max F. Schmittberger, Chief Inspector of the force, of whom we read:

He won his insignia for bravery because of his rescue-work when the *General Slocum* went ablaze, June 15, 1904, with 1,500 children of St. Mark's Lutheran Church aboard. Schmittberger wears other medals: one, for instance, that was given him for his splendid organization work at the time of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, and another for bravery.

None of his many medals is so prized by the Cnief Inspector as that which he gained in 1882, when he was a roundsman. It was before the Police Department had adopted the medal idea, so Schmittberger's adornment came from the French Societies. It was awarded for his efficient discharge of duty in the arrest of Michael McGloin for the murder of Louis Hanier.

Hanier was murdered, and suspicion fell on a gang headed by McGloin. The police did not have sufficient evidence to arrest, and so they had to go slowly. The French Societies offered a reward of $500 for the capture of the guilty ones.

Roundsman Schmittberger took a copy of the notice and went to the headquarters of McGloin's gang. McGloin was sitting with his chair tilted against the wall. A half dozen of his followers were in the room. The policeman nailed the reward-notice directly above McGloin's head while hardly a man in the place seemed to breathe. Then Schmittberger read it over slowly as if he were memorizing it. As he left the room poignant silence prevailed.

A few weeks later Schmittberger ar-

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rested McGloin. He was hanged for the Hanier murder.

Sometimes, we are told, the slow process of award for merit pursued by the Police Department does not satisfy the enthusiasm of appreciative citizens. At such times the citizens take matters into their own hands, as they did when they presented a medal to Officer John J. Dwan:

Dwan deserved it. He was on post in Allen Street when, at 4 o'clock on the morning of March 14, 1905, a fire broke out in No. 105 Allen Street. Any fire in the ordinary tenement-house is bad, but a blaze in the ramshackle old tenement-houses of the East Side almost always results in loss of life.

After Dwan had turned in the alarm he ran to the house to find most of the hundred tenants crowded on the rear fire-escapes. There were fire-escapes—that was fortunate—but some one had forgotten to leave a ladder leading from the first floor to the back yard.

Dwan kicked down the rickety fence of the yard and used the planks to make a bridge leading from the lowest fire-escape to the roof of a shed in the yard. He commanded the bridge and helped scores to safety. Looking up, he saw that one frightened man had made up his mind to drop from the third floor, when the distance below appalled him.

He was hanging on by his hands when Dwan saw him. Dwan rescued the man just as he was about to release his grip. The policeman went back to the bridge, but did not remain there long. He saw a girl with her dress ablaze on an upper fire-escape. He rushed to her and brought her down. She died subsequently of her injuries. Again Dwan went up the ladder, and this time carried down on his shoulder a girl who was partly suffocated with the smoke.

Dwan was almost choked himself by the smoke he had inhaled. His uniform had been all but burned off him, and his hands and face were blistered by his five trips through the flames. When he went back to his bridge he was so weak that he fell to the yard. He did not recover for a week afterward.

When he was able to leave his bed Police-Commissioner William McAdoo, now Chief Magistrate, went to his station-house to confer on him the medal that had been subscribed by the Jewish citizens of the East Side. In the next parade Dwan was awarded the Department's Medal and the Rhinelander Medal.

There are things more terrifying than fire. A few of them have been faced by Sergeant Michael J. Mulhall, of the Harbor Squad. One instance occurred on the night of March 7, 1911, when he had just come in in a police launch and tied up at the foot of East 86th Street. We read:

As he shut off the power, he noticed a crowd gathered around one of the manholes connecting with the sewer that flowed into the East River. He pushed his way through the throng and learned that a boy four years old had fallen into the manhole. Mulhall tested the other manholes leading to the river-outlet and was unable to find the boy. He lowered himself down into the one in which the child had fallen.

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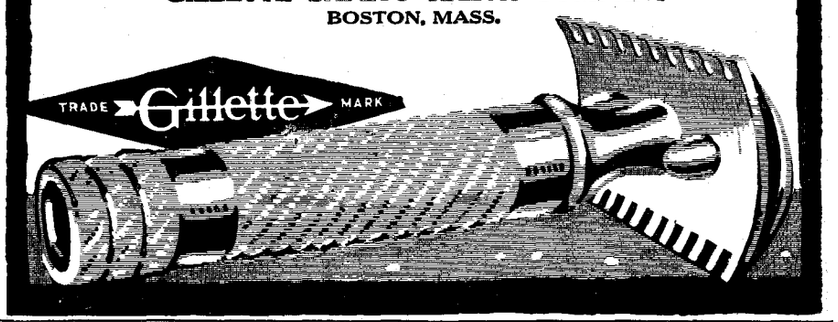

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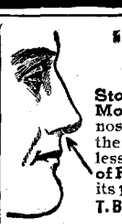

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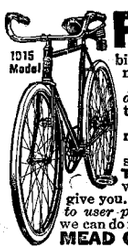

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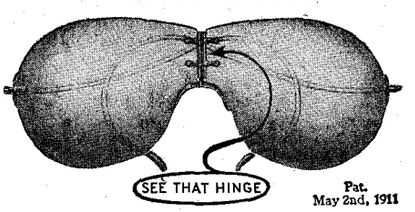

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He found that the youngster had been sucked into the sewer. The sewer-main was four feet wide at that point, and was filled with dirt and slush. Mulhall climbed into it, and after about twenty feet found the boy with head just above the sewer-flow. He grabbed for him and pulled him back to the manhole. When he got the boy to the street, Mulhall did not pause to remove his coat. He applied himself immediately to the work of resuscitating the boy, and finally brought him to consciousness before the arrival of the ambulance.

Other stories, each with its separate thrill, tell of dangers encountered in the pursuit of suicides, Black-Handers, madmen, and other desperate characters. A few examples follow:

One of the most spectacular deeds of heroism was that performed by Clarence E. Smith, who again was decorated this year. October 11, 1908, Smith, on duty on the Williamsburg Bridge, saw a man creeping like a spider along the web of cables that led to the east tower. The policeman did not follow along the cable tangle; instead, he rushed up the long stairway and breathlessly reached the tower roof.

His arrival was simultaneous with that of the madman who had climbed the cables. The maniac hid under the cable-hood when he saw the policeman, but Smith dragged him forth, and then for a half-hour they danced on the tower edge with certain death below them. Smith finally subdued the man who had fought desperately to kill both of them. When he overcame the maniac he found a razor in his pocket. He admitted readily that he had sought the tower to commit suicide.

Charles S. Corrao won a Department Medal and the Rhinelander Medal in 1912 for the capture of Giovanni Rizzo. Rizzo was the leader of one of the innumerable Black-Hand bands that terrorized the Italian population in that year.

Carrao on the morning of September 15, 1911, saw Rizzo entering a tenement-house. He suspected a bomb, and as he entered the doorway found his fears realized. The fuse had eaten its way to the stem of the bomb when Carrao snapt it out. He saw Rizzo fleeing through the murk of the hallway. He followed, and in the darkness they exchanged shots. Carrao finally brought his man to surrender.

The arrest of five burglars through the direct agency of Edward F. McCarton got him the medal of the Automobile Club of America in the parade of 1912. McCarton was on post at 138th Street and Willis Avenue when an alarm of burglars in a cellar near by came to him.

He jumped into the cellar and five men fired on him. He escaped their bullets, but in his return fire brought one to surrender. The others fled out of the cellar into the arms of policemen who had been summoned by McCarton's whistle before he leapt into the cellar.

The Department is not given to sentimentality in its awards, and the recipients have always earned them through sheer daring and courage that will stand the test of cold, statistical print. Thus, when Mrs. Isabella Goodwin won honorable mention and the rank of first-grade detective, in connection with the famous $25,000 taxicab robbery, it was not an

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idle courtesy on the part of the authorities, as we learn:

It was about three years ago that a taxi-cab was held up and two bank-messengers robbed, in Trinity Place. The police got a few clues, but the principal one was that picked up by Mrs. Goodwin, who at that time was a matron in the Mercer Street station.

Through one of the prisoners she learned that "Swede Annie," a consort of crooks, was enjoying an unusual prosperity, and in her drunken moments had bragged that she was sharing in the "swag" of the taxi robbery.

Mrs. Goodwin learned where "Swede Annie" lived, and she rented a room in the same house. She posed as a scrubwoman, and so well did she keep in character that "Swede Annie" accepted her at her own valuation. Through the quarrels of Annie and another woman in the place she confirmed the belief that Annie's new hats and other newly bought fripperies had been paid for out of the proceeds of the hold-up.

By watching the mails, Mrs. Goodwin learned of the hiding-place of one of the gang. Through her information, Eddie Kinsman, "Swede Annie's" sweetheart, was captured in Boston. He made a full confession that led to the round-up of most of the gang. They now are in Sing Sing.

A FOSTER-MOTHER OF THE BLIND

WHAT would you do with a blind baby? Would you weep over it, or would you teach it to dance the one-step? All the possible things that might be done are not limited to these alternatives, and yet, in a manner of speaking, they point pretty clearly the two directions that you must take in whatever you do. There are probably few things more pitifully helpless than a blind baby. Yet there is one woman at least who refused to let her pity benumb her intellect, or to let that inexpressible helplessness render her helpless in sympathy. Because her own sympathy was of the heaven-sent practical sort, there is now the International Sunshine Society, and there are two Blind Babies' Homes, to which the blind babies of twelve States are sent. This woman is Cynthia Westover Alden, who came to New York as a girl from the life of the Western cow country and mining-camps. The two homes which she has established, in Summit, New Jersey, and in Brooklyn, New York, are not large institutions. The two together accommodate but sixty-five children, but there is very little of the "institution" about either of them. As a writer in the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* describes them:

A blind babies' home must be a home, nursery, hospital, and kindergarten combined. The babies are not always received before the mischief of wrong care has been done. To save them after a bad start is a good deal harder than saving them with a right start at birth, or at the actual beginning of blindness. To make a blind child touch the unfamiliar, to make it stop clinging to the bed, to make it stop rolling its head from side to side, to make it stop

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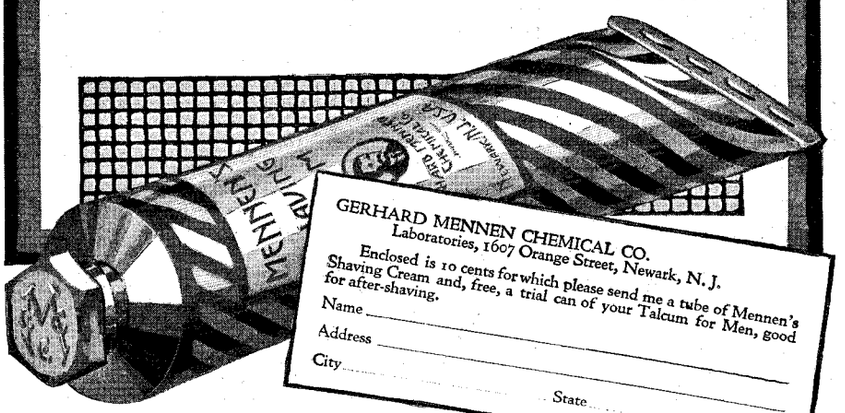

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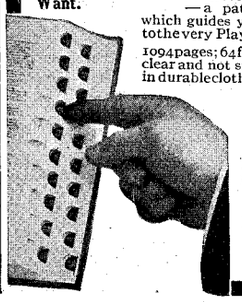

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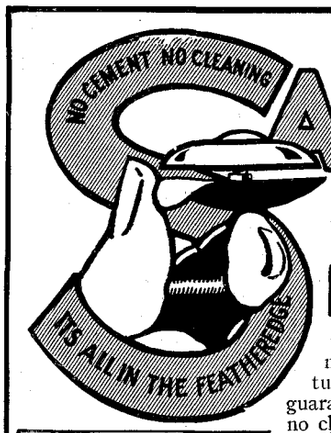

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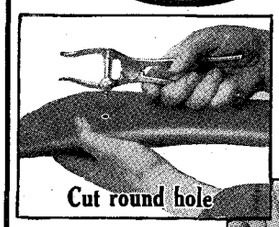
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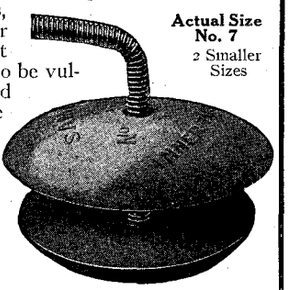
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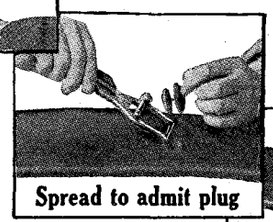
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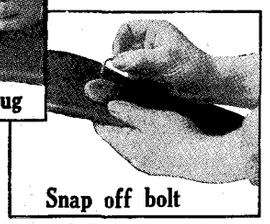
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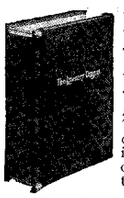

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picking at its eyes, to make it support its own body, is a task requiring the best that doctors, graduate nurses, specially trained helpers can do.

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To Mrs. Alden these children are more than a sentiment; they are a subject of scientific study. She knows that a blind baby is not only a bud that doesn't open—that it is a bud that withers unless science is added to affectionate care.

Outdoors at Summit the writer found a great variety of playground helps to happy living, including, of course, a

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shoot-the-chutes, and heard the happy laughter that has a peculiarly pathetic effect when it is realized as a sound in the dark. In fact, this whole picture represents the most extraordinary blending of pathos and beauty possible to conceive. To see it without tears would be incredible. To leave it without gratefulness for its marks of a noble compassion would be equally impossible.

INNER SECRETS OF CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF

AN aimless foozle now and then is suffered by the best of men, and testy indeed would be the golfer who would rail at his luck when he loses a hole or two in this manner. But a foozle is one thing, and a whole morning or afternoon of foozles is another. Still more irritating is that seeming fatality about golf that decrees catastrophe on those very days when the player is most eager and golf-hungry. He awakes with the game firmly in mind; he delays his dressing with the interspersion of lusty swings and sweeps that send an imaginary ball soaring beyond the range even of the mind's eye; at breakfast the fatal resemblance of the medium-boiled egg to the golfer's sphere nearly sends him off on a paranoic tangent; speed laws are fractured on the trip to the country club; he flings on his stained costume, grabs his sticks, and in no time has stept up to the tee. Only yesterday afternoon he brought in a tally of, say, eighty-one for the eighteen holes—his best score. And yesterday he was feeling conspicuously below par; he played well, but without the zest that should have possest him. It was a dull day—yesterday—but to-day! He could not be in finer form!

Alas! From the very first tee things go badly, and from bad to worse. All the conditions are seemingly most favorable, but the knack, the infinitesimal twist to the drive, the intangible essence of poise and precision to the putt, and with them the blessing of capricious fortune—all are missing. What is the matter? Does it follow that a man must be deep in the blues and dispirited in order to play good golf? Hardly that, and yet it is true that there is something definitely the matter, and something that, with care and thought, may be corrected. So Jerome Travers believes, at least, and, as one who through four Amateur Championships and the recent Open Championship at Baltusrol has won his way mainly by his ability to play not sensational but steady golf, he should be an authority. The secret is brief and simple: "To play each shot by itself—to forget what has gone and think only of the shot immediately before you." In his article on "The Secret of Steady Golf," in the July *American Magazine*, he gives an admirable illustration of how the secret works. It was in the Jersey State

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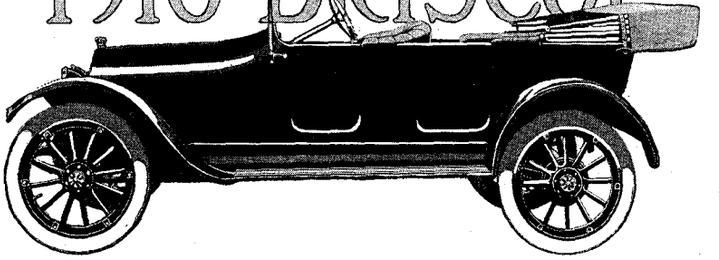

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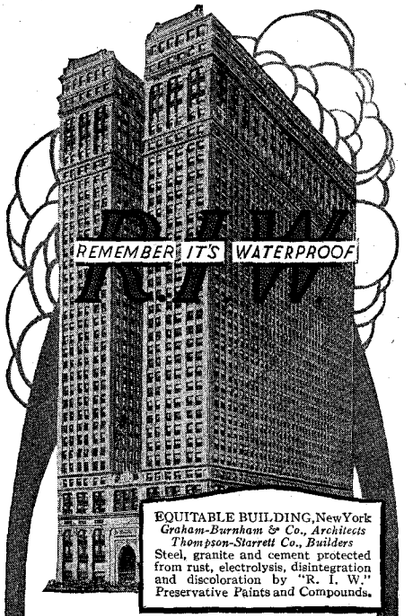

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Championship at Baltusrol. Playing against Oswald Kirkby in the final round, he came to the thirteenth hole neck and neck with his opponent. The hole is about 220 yards long, and the drive leaps a ditch 160 yards from the tee. Travers topped his ball, and found himself half-way down the embankment, on wet grass, with apparently no way of playing the ball out. He continues:

If I had fretted over missing my tee shot or bothered about the lie of the ball I wouldn't have had a chance. But I had only one thought in mind, and that was the next shot ahead—the shot left to get that ball somewhere and some way out of the ditch. I took a niblick, swung down hard, and then had to jump to keep from slipping as I made the shot. I almost had to hit the ball while I was still in mid-air, jumping over the ditch. I got it out, regardless of distance, and then found I had played far over the green into a high and heavy patch of grass beyond. The only thought I had then was still the next shot, how to get out of that young wheat-field back on the green in three. It was not up to me to pay any attention to the fact that my opponent was on the edge in one. It was only up to me to get as close to the hole as I could in three, since I already had played two strokes. I finally got on twelve feet below the cup in three and ran down my four. It was a hard green to putt on and conditions were bad, so when Kirkby finally needed a four I had drawn a half.

One fault that our National Champion finds with the average player is his fondness for an "alibi." "A miserable lie," the player mutters to himself as he steps up with the niblick, or lofter, registering in advance his excuse for a poor score on this hole. Says Travers: "You must make up your mind that all bad lies are a part of the game." It is the test of the fine golf temperament to recognize no alibis—in other words, to permit yourself no excuse for not playing each shot as a problem in itself, without reference to the luck or lack of skill that may have placed the ball where it lies. We are told of Jimmy Allen's winning his first championship with a few old irons, a borrowed driver, no putter, and wearing smooth-soled shoes. He had a sufficient alibi, so that even a fair finish would have done him credit. But he did not accept the alibi, and naively insisted on finishing first. He had the golf temperament. Walter J. Travis and Francis Ouimet have it, too, to a degree unequaled in this country, the writer declares—modestly failing to account for his own score at Baltusrol. He quotes Ouimet's story of his final match with Vardon and Ray in the 1912 Championship:

In that match I had made up my mind to play my own game without regard to theirs, which is the best thing a golfer can do at almost any time. In this match I turned my back on their shots, so that I would have no impression of what they had done and what I must do. I had no idea that I had a chance to win, until about the fifth or sixth hole when a bad

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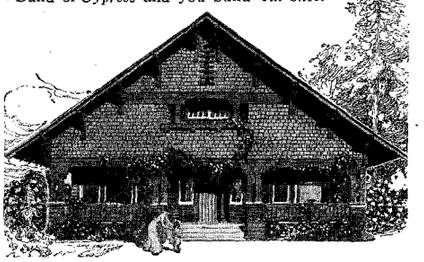

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shot gave me a thrill of expectancy. At this hole I hooked a shot out of bounds. This misplay only cost one stroke. If the shot had remained in bounds it would have been in an almost unplayable strip of woods, and would have certainly cost me heavily. As it was I got a half, and for the first time felt that I was on my way; but I still stuck to my own game rather than theirs.

Golf is a game of repressed energy, we are reminded, and this accounts for the bewilderment of many golfers. Their dull days result, frequently, in a surprizingly good score; whereas, when an attempt is made, in fine fettle, to follow up the advantage on the next day, disaster is the sole outcome. Explaining this seeming paradox, the writer makes clear the psychological difficulty of the average player:

On the first occasion his energy is dormant. His nerves, tired down, are at rest. There are no jumping, ambitious nerves to repress. He doesn't look up as badly, for he doesn't care enough where the shot goes. The result is relaxation and an easy, natural attitude, for, not caring or feeling in the mood to care, the player isn't working under any strain.

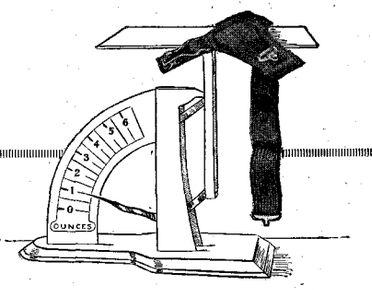
But if he goes out expecting to play well, feeling fit for it, the odds are that his nerves are very much alive and will soon get the best of the battle, causing him to look up from the ball frequently through overeagerness to follow the result of the shot.

A player takes one stance and one grip for each club as he starts his round, and he must practise the knack of taking, as far as possible, one mental attitude—the attitude of ease and control, of concentration upon the work ahead.

To the man in business, one engrossed with other matters, this concentration or steadiness can rarely be developed beyond a certain limit. For golf is a jealous mistress. You may notice how certain stars come forward, go into business, and then disappear from the winning ranks. This isn't only because they haven't quite as much time to play and practise, but also because the constant attention and thought they were once devoting to golf have been divided, and they find it difficult to keep on concentrating in a very hard, close match.

One valuable hint to other players is that they take care to have a thorough acquaintance with their clubs. He commends Harry Vardon's suggestion that a player should spend a whole afternoon with one club exclusively. The golfer who attempts it will run up a phenomenal score, which he will blush to remember, but by the end of his struggle he will know that one club as he knows no other in his kit. The club will be at home in his hands—almost a part of himself.

Even with concentration and nerve-control mastered, and with clubs of the most intimate and comfortable sort, unsteadiness is not to be entirely and permanently banished. Unsteadiness is to the golfer what stage-fright is to the actor. He must be constantly prepared to detect its



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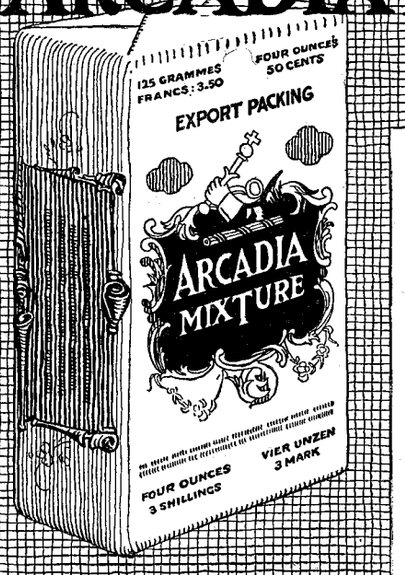
Chicago New York

PARIS GARTERS
No metal can touch you

ARCADIA MIXTURE
Smoking Tobacco



Made since 1861 from 7 kinds of tobaccos, from 7 different parts of the world —the best of each kind.

¼ pound, new air-tight Export Package

50c

Smaller sizes, 15c and 25c
8 and 16 oz. tins, $1.00 and $2.00

You'll never know how good tobacco can be made until you smoke Arcadia.

Write to us enclosing three two-cent stamps for trial package.

The Standard Tobacco Company
New York Office 1600 Broadway

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"Give Me a Pipeful of Your Tobacco, Will You?"

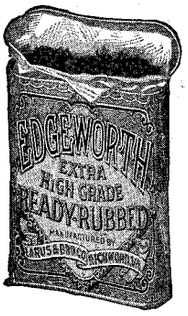
Was there ever a man who smoked, who did not at one time or another have to ask another smoker to give him a little tobacco?

Obliging another smoker with a pipeful of tobacco is as common as burnt matches around the stove of a country store.

So if you write and ask for a sample of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed Smoking Tobacco you are only doing by mail what thousands of smokers do every day by word of mouth.

You are invited to ask for this sample of Edgeworth. Here is a big tobacco factory urging you to send a postcard with your address and receive a generous sample of its output free.

While Edgeworth is by no means the biggest selling tobacco in the United States, still the thousands who do smoke it are strong in their allegiance to it.



If you ever talked to a regular Edgeworth smoker, you must have observed how much he thought of the brand.

You may be just as well pleased. Send for the sample and see.

Your name on a postcard and the name of the store where you buy most of your tobacco will bring a sample postpaid.

Edgeworth comes in two forms, Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed, and is on sale practically everywhere. Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed also goes well in a hand-made cigarette. It is slightly milder in a cigarette than in a pipe.

The retail prices of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are 10c for pocket size tin, 50c for large tin and $1.00 in handsome humidor packages. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply, but except in a few isolated cases all dealers have it.

Write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Bro. Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen carton, of any size of the Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed, by prepaid parcel post at same price you would pay jobber.

WANTED IDEAS Write for List of Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions.
Our four books sent free. Patents secured or fee returned.
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CROWN PITTER

Makes ideal lobster and shell fish fork.

Has no equal for seeding grape fruit, oranges, watermelon, etc., and removing eyes from pineapples.

Sold by reliable dealers. If yours is out, sent prepaid on receipt of price. Dealers and agents wanted.

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approach and to ward it off. To comfort those to whom it is still a fearsome bugbear, Mr. Travers tells two stories of extreme cases of unsteadiness, the first of which concerns a certain California golfer:

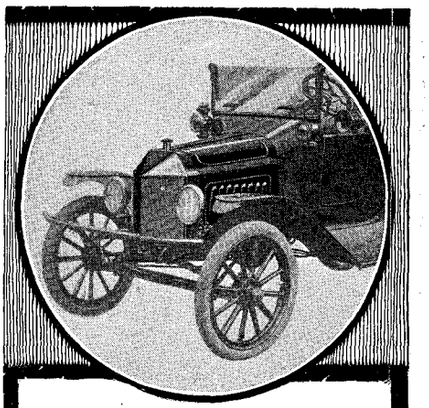
There was a team-match scheduled between two clubs, each club picking its five best men. When the match started it was discovered that only four men had reported for one of the teams. The captain of the team that had a missing man saw standing by a club member with a handicap somewhere around 16 or 18 strokes. His average game was about 98. As a rule he could be counted upon to go out in 50 and come back in 48. That day, to his own amazement and to the confusion of his opponent, he was out in 34—eleven strokes better than he had ever played the course before for the first nine holes. This was an upset, but no worse than the upset that followed, for, after being out in 34, he was back in 63. He got his 97, but as no 97 was ever got before.

There was another rare instance of unsteadiness in a Metropolitan Championship, played at Fox Hills, Staten Island. The qualifying round was over the thirty-six-hole route. One very well-known golfer astonished every one by playing the first eighteen holes in 99. Then, to the even greater astonishment of those present he played the last eighteen in 74. Now here was a difference of twenty-five strokes in two consecutive rounds, played the same day over the same course. It seems impossible that there could be such a wide gap, but golf has known many sudden shifts. In the first round the player not only played bad golf, but everything broke against him. In the second round everything broke his way and he quickly settled to a steady swing.

These shifts, of course, are almost entirely mental—not physical. There might be a physical difference of three or four strokes or perhaps five or six. But the difference between playing with confidence and playing in a state of upset nerves might be, as shown above, anywhere from ten to twenty-five strokes a round.

Steady golf means severe mental training, and he who would learn must go to school to himself, and be both a diligent scholar and a merciless master. "The point is," we are told, "that one must drill oneself to think about making, not missing, the shot." And thereby is the pessimist debarred. Golf is for the canny optimist, who can forget all past blunders, and all pessimistic views of the present situation. He must forget bogey and par, forget what his opponent is doing with the same hole. He must concentrate on the immediate problem before him, as tho it were isolated from everything else in the world. The writer takes the example of Fred Tait—"one of the greatest golfers that ever lived":

Mr. Tait was a wonderful example of concentration upon the next shot ahead, forgetting mistakes behind and trouble that might come. In the final of his last championship at Prestwick, just before his death in the Boer War, he met the redoubtable John Ball. They were neck



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In fact anywhere—

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A Livingston Sloping Hood will give your Ford Car that long streamline effect so admired in cars of higher cost.

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Straight Front Radiator	35.00
German Silver Finish, extra	5.00
Streamline Hood for all models from 1912 to date	8.00

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191 West 75th Street New York City

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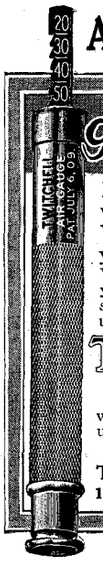

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will tell you if your tires are pumped up to the prescribed pressure.

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and neck coming to the well-known Alps, the seventeenth hole. Here Tait, coming up to the green, found that he had played his second shot into a bunker full of water, guarding the green. Without wasting time in crying his ill luck the lion-hearted Tait waded in grimly and played as fine a shot as if he had had the most perfect of lies, winning the championship.

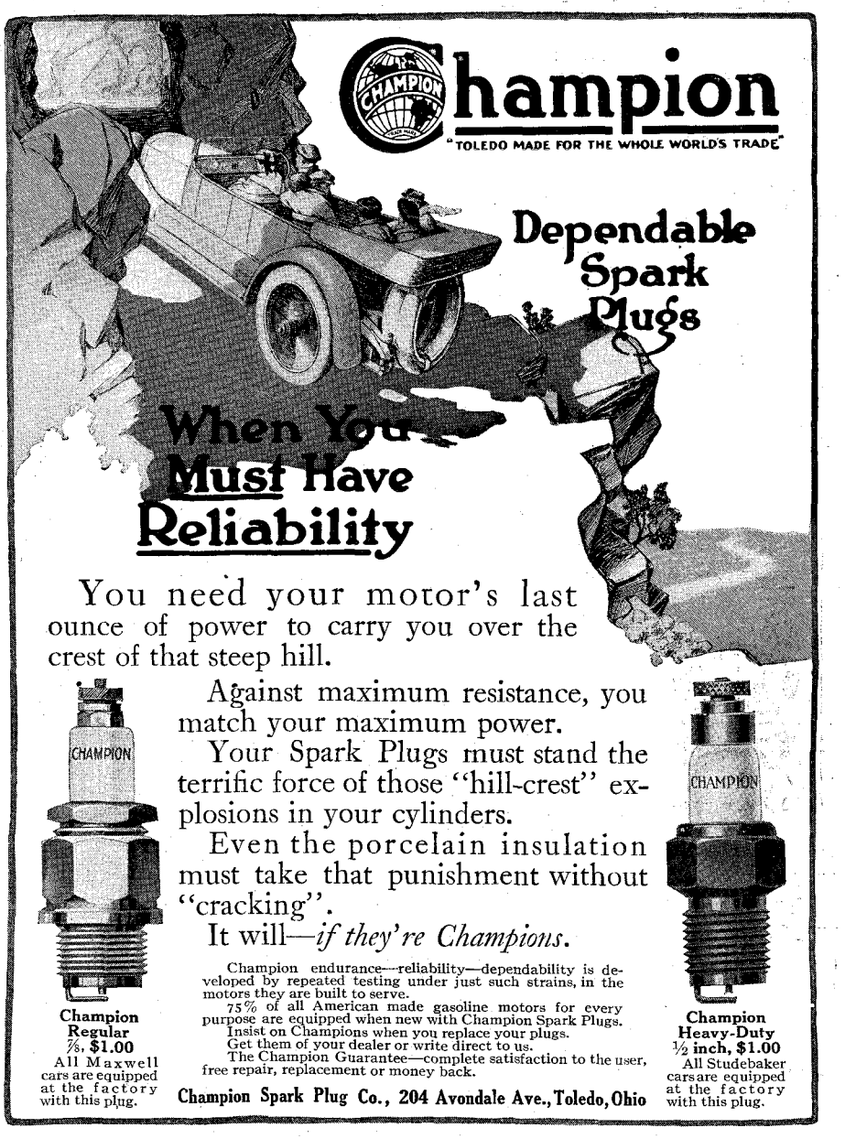
And out of his own experience and observation, Jerome Travers has drawn up a Pentalog of Steady Golf, which is as follows:

1. Practise concentration—keeping your mind on the ball as well as your eye.
2. Make up your mind to accept a bad lie or some bad luck as part of the game and to be expected.
3. Play each shot as it comes, without regret over past mistakes or worry over future troubles.
4. Practise the short game, shots around the green, at every possible chance. It is here that scores are reduced.
5. Practise with the brain, as well as with the arms and legs. Cultivate brain control over muscle.

THE BUSY MARINES—When Uncle Sam has a grievance nowadays he "tells it to the marines." These servants of the Republic are the first to go when trouble looms, as is exemplified by the dispatch of several hundred of them to Guyamas, to protect American settlers in Mexico threatened by the Yaqui Indians. Says the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times:*

"Tell it to the marines" is an old-time catch-phrase indicative of the public's attitude toward a department of the nation's fighting machine before it had learned to appreciate the brave fellows' efficiency and devotion to duty. In recent years the people have learned something about the marines, and they know now that the military forces of the United States number no more admirable members than these "Johnnies on the spot," who are ready whenever there is dangerous, difficult work to be done in a hurry; for the "soldiers of the sea" have made a splendid record for themselves.

A recruiting-officer is authority for the statement that the marines are getting a much finer class of material than was once the case. Ambitious young fellows realize that nowadays they can get some action by enlisting in the marines. They are likely to be called upon at short notice for service in almost any part of the world. Troublesome neighbors to the south of us may necessitate at any time a hurry alarm, and so those who in other days might have joined the navy as sailors or sought admission to the regular army are taking advantage of the opportunity to secure a combination of life afloat and ashore. Besides the chance to rise in the service, they have the advantage of a training and discipline and a broader outlook on affairs that will prove helpful in civilian careers should they weary of the warrior's routine. To-day "Tell it to the marines" means tell them to get busy on a man's-size job that calls for courage and strength and a determination to see the thing through to a finish.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"TOLEDO MADE FOR THE WHOLE WORLD'S TRADE"
Dependable Spark Plugs
When You Must Have Reliability
You need your motor's last ounce of power to carry you over the crest of that steep hill.
Against maximum resistance, you match your maximum power.
Your Spark Plugs must stand the terrific force of those "hill-crest" explosions in your cylinders.
Even the porcelain insulation must take that punishment without "cracking".
It will—if they're Champions.
Champion endurance—reliability—dependability is developed by repeated testing under just such strains, in the motors they are built to serve.
75% of all American made gasoline motors for every purpose are equipped when new with Champion Spark Plugs.
Insist on Champions when you replace your plugs.
Get them of your dealer or write direct to us.
The Champion Guarantee—complete satisfaction to the user, free repair, replacement or money back.
Champion Spark Plug Co., 204 Avondale Ave., Toledo, Ohio
Champion Regular ⅞, $1.00
All Maxwell cars are equipped at the factory with this plug.
Champion Heavy-Duty ½ inch, $1.00
All Studebaker carsare equipped at the factory with this plug.

RADIUM MAKES THINGS GROW
5 lb. Can Prepaid $1.00
Big opportunity for agents to make $1,000 and more a year representing us. Write us about it.
In July, a little food, a little water, and a little loving care, insure a beautiful lawn and flowers. Top dress your lawn with Radium Plant Food, dig it in around your flowers and shrubbery—they will respond with spring vigor. Plants are living things and need food while growing.
RADIUM
FERTILIZER (Plant Food)
Contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and radium. One pound will fertilize 50 sq. ft., or a plot 10x5 ft. Sold by dealers, or prepaid East of Mississippi River (West, add 5c lb.) as follows:
12 oz. can, $ .25 2 lb. can, $. 50
5 lb. can, 1.00 10 lb. can, 1.75
25 lb. can, $3.75
Our famous booklet, "Radium Makes Things Grow," free for the asking.
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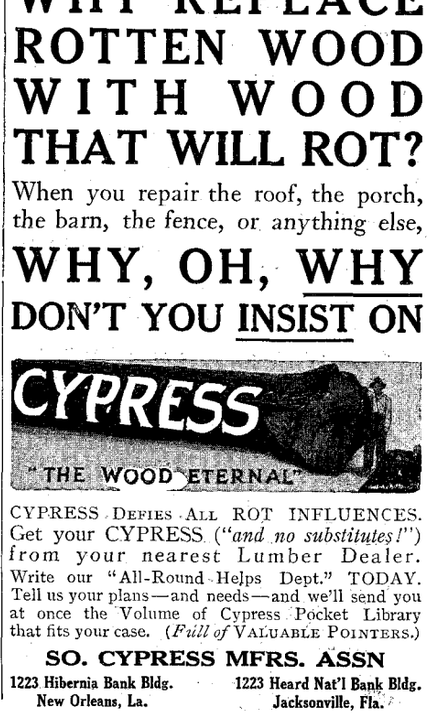
207 Vanadium Bldg. PITTSBURGH, PA.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Better security does not exist. 33 years' experience in writing farm loans. Never had a foreclosure in Oklahoma. We get you 6 per cent on absolutely safe first mortgages. Write today for references full details and list number 24
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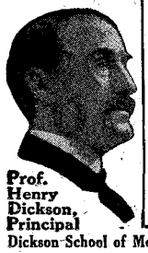
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This affords the advertiser an opportunity to schedule copy for these pages and to reach quickly the investing public throughout the country. Many attractive bond issues are decided upon and sold within two or three weeks, so that this service fills a real need.

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Many financial houses maintain special bureaus of information and advice for prospective investors. A small investor will receive exactly the same service as a large investor.

The Literary Digest

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

AMERICAN SECURITIES OWNED IN EUROPE

ATTEMPTS have been made from time to time to estimate the amount of American securities owned in Europe. They have varied widely and, in the main, have been the results of somewhat offhand opinions not based on statistical records. Since the war began, however, and with it a prospect of considerable sales of these stocks by European holders, much new interest has been shown in the subject. L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, undertook quite recently an inquiry by means of letters addrest to the railroads themselves in which he requested replies to certain definite inquiries. Replies were received from 137 companies, of which about 100 furnished statements and 37 said none of their securities was owned abroad. International bankers showed interest in the tabular statement Mr. Loree was able to put forth as a result of the information he thus acquired. The statement demonstrated conclusively that most former estimates of the amount of our securities owned in Europe have been greatly overestimated.

One of the highest estimates was made by Sir George Paish about two years ago, when he placed the value of these securities, on a par basis, at $5,000,000,000. Mr. Loree's compilation, which was made just before the outbreak of war, shows that the total of such securities owned in Europe amounted to only $3,000,000,000 of par value, and if this sum were reduced to dollars, instead of being based on the par value, the total, it is believed, would amount to not more than $2,400,000,000. That sum includes railroad stocks and bonds, all kinds of notes, all classes of industrial securities, and the bonds of governments and municipalities. Mr. Loree had no figures as to the amount of sales that had taken place since his compilation was made. In Wall Street, however, it was estimated that, including the liquidation by German holders which set in several months before war actually began, Europe already has sold not less than $500,000,000 of its American securities. These facts are interpreted as proof that the mass of our securities held abroad do not constitute a menace to the American market. It is believed that the bulk of these will remain in the hands of foreign investors in spite of the war, since all strong investors will keep them for the incomes they produce. Moreover, it was generally believed that this country would be quite capable of taking up all the securities now owned abroad, provided their owners should conclude to sell them. Following are items from a summary of Mr. Loree's statement printed in the New York *Evening Post:*

"Foreign holdings of industrial bonds and stocks and Government and municipal securities are estimated at $400,000,000, or only one-fifth of the foreign holdings of our railway securities. The foregoing totals, the $2,069,948,000 and the $400,000,000, make $2,400,000,000, the accepted market value of all of our securities held abroad before the outbreak of the war. The figures given to Mr. Loree by the railroads foot up as follows:

Security	*Grand Total*
First preferred stock	$161,280,900.00
Second preferred stock	99,900.00
Common stock	633,802,162.00
Notes	61,375,640.16
Receivers' certificates	998,000.00
Collateral trust bonds	227,610,415.26
Equipment bonds	17,364,289.00
Car trusts	808,000.00
Debenture bonds	204,005,310.00
Mortgage bonds	1,269,086,726.00
Total	$2,576,431,342.42

"As yet no figures have been compiled for the industrial companies. From information available, however, it was estimated that the foreign holdings of our industrial stocks were only one-fifth of their holdings of our railway securities."

In comments on this showing, a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* remarked that "we seem nearer to attaining our financial independence than any of us knew before the compilation of these figures, which for the first time give actual, even tho incomplete, data." The writer added that the publication of these data was "incidentally one of the by-products of the income tax, for without the information concerning ownership supplied by the income-tax certificates filed with the corporations it would not have been possible in most instances to distinguish between the home and the foreign holdings of railroad obligations."

RAILWAY EARNINGS SHOWING SOME GAINS

Distinct encouragement was derived by the railroads from trunk-line reports of earnings for April, which were regarded not only as reassuring, but as encouraging. This was especially true of the two most important lines—the New York Central and the Pennsylvania. The former made a gain of $875,000 for the month in gross, which compares with a shrinkage of $1,273,000 for March. The Pennsylvania showed a loss, but it was only insignificant in gross. Following are figures for the two systems in the first four months of the present year:

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Gross earnings:			
April	$23,144,770	Inc	$874,789
March	22,534,879	Dec.	1,273,830
February	19,687,608	Inc.	266,546
January	21,211,208	Dec.	325,859
Four months	$86,578,465	Dec.	$458,356
Net after taxes:			
April	6,008,577	Inc.	2,590,014
March	4,579,780	Inc.	386,485
February	2,462,898	Inc.	1,707,687
January	3,085,251	Inc.	1,524,157
Four months	$16,136,506	Inc.	$6,218,399

PENNSYLVANIA LINES

Gross earnings:			
April	$28,273,745	Dec.	$340,738
March	27,132,092	Dec.	2,479,222
February	23,419,429	Dec.	920,978
January	24,823,445	Dec.	2,795,785
Four months	$103,648,711	Dec.	$6,536,724
Net after taxes:			
April	5,661,214	Inc.	478,933
March	4,128,884	Dec.	123,098
February	1,826,859	Inc.	983,338
January	1,909,785	Dec.	1,057,256
Four months	$13,526,742	Inc.	$282,566

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
—MADE AT KEY WEST—

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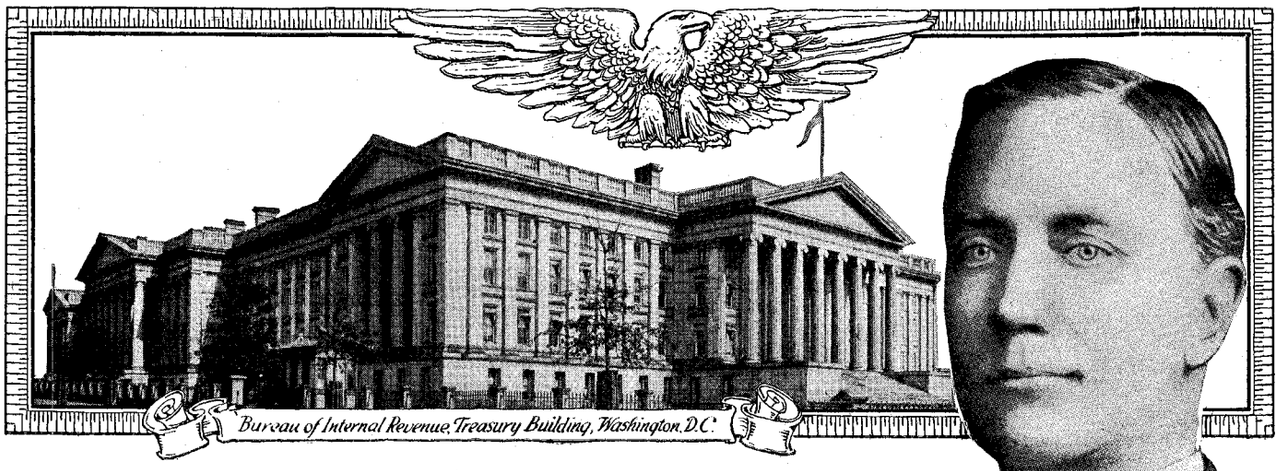


"The Best Tobacco Made"

Emphatic Statement by an Eminent Authority—Pipe-smokers, Read what John G. Capers Has to Say

"When I was Commissioner of Internal Revenue under Presidents Roosevelt's and Taft's Administrations, I had a great deal to do with tobacco. In the collection of millions of dollars of tax I came intimately into contact with the whole business. Tuxedo I consider the best tobacco made. I smoke it myself and find it soothing and restful, mild, fragrant and non-irritating to the throat."

John G. Capers

Mr. Smoker, that's evidence *straight from an authority* that Tuxedo is the top-notch smoke of them all. The tobacco that a famous Internal Revenue Commissioner chooses for *his own* smoke because he considers it the *best* tobacco made.

And remember this, men:—that's picking Tuxedo from a mighty big field; for between you and us and the account sheet, the Government collects $100,000,000 a year in revenues from tobaccos.

Mr. Capers is now a prominent and successful practising lawyer in Washington, D. C., and we are glad to include his name in Tuxedo's great list of friends. It's the same old story everywhere Tuxedo is tried: *Quality tells.*

JOHN G. CAPERS

Prominent Washington Attorney, formerly Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

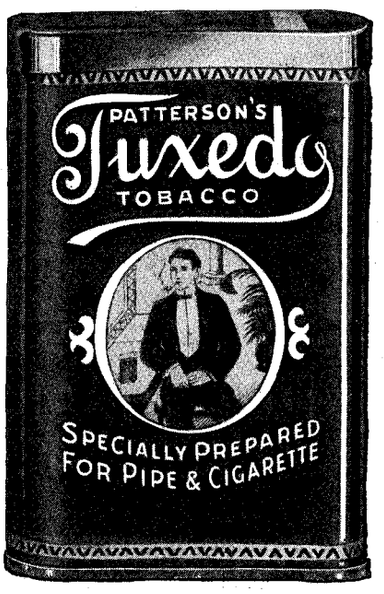
Don't quarrel with your pipe and don't quarrel with your tongue. Take your tobacco troubles to good old Tuxedo!

Your pipe'll be sweet and your tongue'll be sound if you smoke Tuxedo. Tuxedo can't bite or blister. That's all taken out by the famous "Tuxedo Process"—the *original* process which the other brands like so well that they try to imitate it.

And you'll find the Internal Revenue Commissioner absolutely right as to Tuxedo's quality.

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette



Try Tuxedo for a week, and you'll know why Mr. Capers and thousands of other distinguished smokers say that it is "the best tobacco made."

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient, glassine wrapped moisture-proof pouch . . . **5c**

Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket **10c**

In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c *In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c*

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

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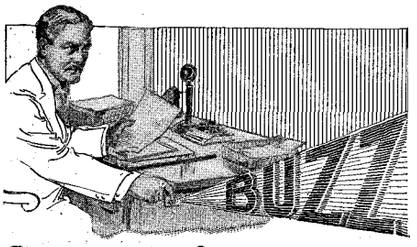

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Some interesting comments are made on these figures by *The Wall Street Journal:*

"Most of the gain in gross recorded for the Central Lines was made by the New York Central itself, which, it must be remembered, now includes the entire main line to Chicago. Even east of Buffalo the Central traverses a territory of more varied manufacture and other industries than does the Pennsylvania Railroad, which apparently accounts for the difference in earnings at this time. The outstanding feature of the Central's figures is that the gain in net is twice the gain in gross, in actual amount. The Central's maintenance program for the present is doubtless somewhat more rigid than the Pennsylvania's, but consolidation of the Central, Lake Shore, and other lines has also permitted a considerable saving. In interline accounting alone the unification of these lines permitted a large reduction of forces.

"Boston & Albany, Big Four, and Nickel Plate all made gains in net much larger proportionately than in gross. Pittsburg & Lake Erie turned a gross decrease into a substantial net increase, and even Lake Erie & Western makes a fairly good showing—the first in a long time.

"It is worth noting that Pennsylvania's entire loss in gross business took place on the lines east of Pittsburg, where most of the mining and iron and steel operations are located. On the western lines, which depend upon more varied manufacturing as well as agricultural production, earnings were just over those of a year ago. Similarly, in net earnings the Pennsylvania lines east were behind last year, but the lines west were more than 60 per cent. ahead of April, 1914, and the best in four years.

"These lines west were affected somewhat by the settlement of the long-standing strike in the Ohio coal-fields, still more by the application of higher rates which became generally effective earlier in C. F. A. than in trunk-line territory. Also, traffic men say that 'war business' has thus far originated more traffic in the Middle and Western States than in the Atlantic seaboard tier.

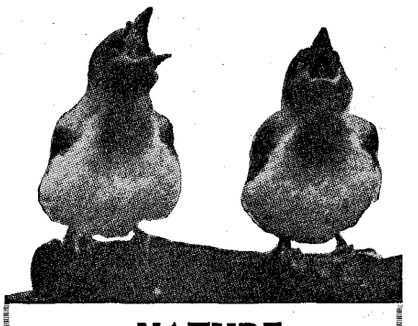
"Pennsylvania's largest saving was in transportation expenses again, meaning reduced train-movement. The Pennsylvania Railroad, Pennsylvania Company, and Panhandle, together, show a decrease of $351,000 in gross earnings, an increase of $54,000 in maintenance, and a reduction of $818,670 in transportation expenses for the month."

Later in the month, after returns had come in from other roads, the showing was still more favorable. The decrease in gross for all the roads heard from "got down to a lower percentage than for any other month in almost a year"—except February, when severe weather-conditions last year made a comparison misleading. It appeared further that reports for May, in so far as they had been received, made a still better showing as to gross. Following are comments on the subject:

"In April, the larger roads lost but $4,400,000 in gross earnings as against last year, while net earnings before paying taxes increased $7,100,000. Corresponding losses were, in round figures, $15,000,000 in March and $17,000,000 in January. Changes in gross and net operating revenues for several months past, exprest in percentages, have been as follows:

	Gross	Net
April	Dec. 2.1%	Inc. 12.9%
March	Dec. 6.5	Dec. 0.3
February	Dec. 1.0	Inc. 31.4
January	Dec. 7.3	Dec. 1.4
December	Dec. 10.5	Dec. 10.9
November	Dec. 12.4	Dec. 12.1

"In the four months subsequent to



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January 1, these roads lost close to $40,000,000, or 4.4 per cent. in gross earnings, and gained $20,000,000, or 9.1 per cent., in net. Following its established policy of changing its form and basis of publishing railroad returns as frequently as possible, and so rendering it difficult to discover what is going on with the railroads, the statistical division of the Commerce Commission has abandoned its former custom of reporting the details of operating expense for all roads in comparative form. It may be said, however, that much of the saving of $60,000,000 in operating expenses in these four months was due to the easier weather-conditions this past winter and absence of floods this spring. Furthermore, the curtailment of train service still in effect was only beginning in April, 1914.

"A satisfactory feature of the April returns is the fact that the eastern district, which does not far from half of the railroad business of the country, exhibits a slight gain over last year in gross. The southern and western districts are behind last year. But the south was only about 6 per cent. behind in April, as compared with 15 to 20 per cent. immediately after the cessation of cotton-exports early in the war, and the break in the price of that staple. Western railroads were off about 5 per cent. in traffic in April.

"In both these districts net revenues were even with or slightly better than a year ago."

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Battle Smokes.—Berlin, we understand, uses ready-made cigarets, but Vienna rolls.—*Columbia State.*

Wise Infant.—KNICKER—"Whom does the baby look like?"

BOCKER—"He is neutral."—*New York Times.*

A Long Drink.—Extract from a sentimental letter: "Last night I sat in a gondola on Venice's Grand Canal, drinking it all in, and life never seemed so full before."—*Scraps.*

British Gaiety.—"'During the raid, Southend,' said one eye-witness, 'looked more or less as it does in holiday-times. The people were out, many of them in their night-attire with an overcoat hastily put on.'"—*London Morning Post.*

Nom de Guerre.—SYMPATHETIC STRANGER (after neighboring lady's repeated calls of "John! John! John!")—"John doesn't seem to be a very obedient little dog."

LADY—"Well, you see, his name isn't John; (faintly) it's really Fritz."—*Punch.*

A Gloomy Outlook.—Small Johnny was wriggling and twisting in a vain endeavor to put his arms through the sleeves of an undergarment and then get it over his head. After several futile attempts he called out to his mother:

"Say, mama, when I get to be an angel, and have wings, I don't see how I'll ever get my shirt on!"—*New York Times.*

Savage Hunger.—Mary and Tommy had been to hear a missionary talk at Sunday-school.

"Did he tell you about the poor heathen?" father inquired at the dinner-table.

"Yes, sir," answered Mary. "He said that they were often hungry, and when they beat on their tum-tums it could be heard for miles."—*New York Evening Post.*

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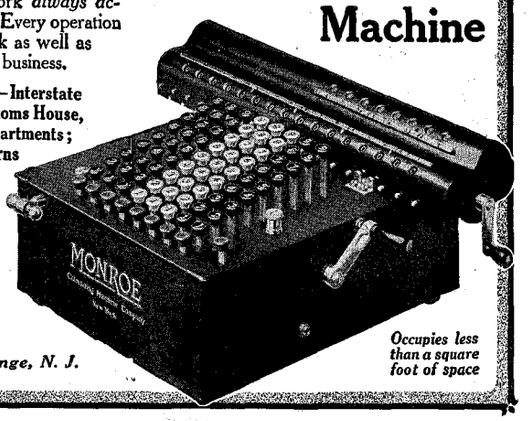

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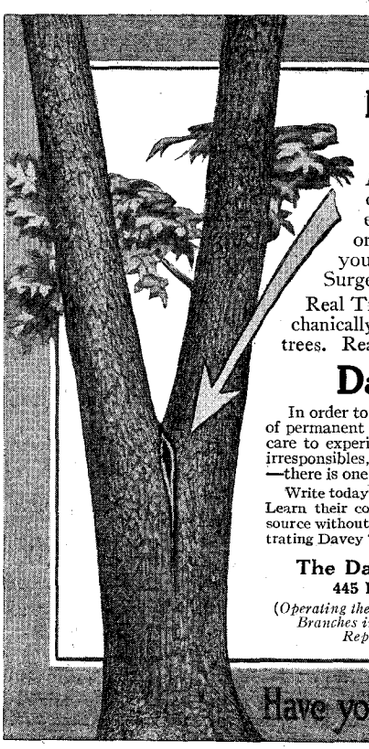

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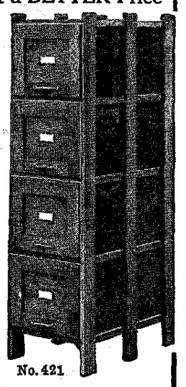

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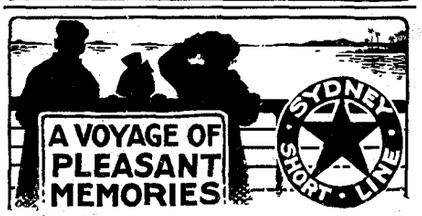

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On the March.—"Cheesemakers are in high spirits. They are finding a keen demand for newly made cheese at prices well over 80*s.* per cwt., and indeed the cheese is moving off as fast as it is made."—*Glasgow Herald.* Headed by the Gorgonzolas, whose agility is well known.—*Punch.*

A Conflict.—"What brought you here, my poor fellow?" a missionary asked a convict.

"I married a new woman, sir," the prisoner groaned.

"Aha!" said the missionary, "and she was so domineering and extravagant that it drove you to desperate courses, eh?"

"No," replied the prisoner; "but the old woman turned up."—*Tit-Bits.*

Could Fill the Bill.—He had told her the age-old story, and, torn with emotion, waited for a few short words that would decide his fate.

"George," she said, "before I give you my answer you must tell me something. Do you drink anything?"

A smile of relief lighted his handsome countenance. Was that all she wanted to know? Proudly, triumphantly he clasped her in his arms and whispered in her shell-like ear.

"Anything," he said.—*The Medicine Man.*

A Blithe Coroner.—"Wednesday was a beautiful, bright, sunny day, and in the afternoon we observed that Mr. Richard Mason, the district county coroner, availed himself of these enjoyable conditions to drive out, accompanied by Mrs. Mason, to the Riby Wold Road Farm of Mr. Addison. Here he held an inquest . . . Mr. Mason must have many pleasant drives in the spring and summer, as his district embraces ninety-one parishes, and many of the wold villages are very beautiful, and well worth a visit."—*The Grimsby News.*

One can almost hear Mr. Mason saying to his wife: "It's a fine day, my dear. Let's hold an inquest."—*Punch.*

Kansan Quips.—Last week's issue of *The Kansas Industrialist*, published by the State Agricultural College, started on "Vol. 41." The first issue appeared April 24, 1875, and its publication was made possible by John A. Anderson, who was then president of the institution. It was a little four-page paper, 6½ by 9½, but even in those days it was interesting. For instance, these paragraphs:

Boston apothecaries advertise their soaps as "cheaper than dirt."

D. W. Wilder is preparing a political history or handbook of Kansas.

A handkerchief of William Penn is to be on exhibition at the Centennial. It is the original Penn wiper.

Delaware has adopted a new flag, six by six and a half feet. It will be spread over the State to keep the frost off.

Single ladies should be at church early so as to be on hand when the minister gives out the hymns. They might get one.

The New York *Herald* thinks that when an Indian is caught who has undoubtedly killed another Indian the true course is to give him a new gun and $5.—*Kansas City Star.*

GARDEN TALKS

Midsummer in the Garden

If you have planned, planted and nourished correctly, this should be the season of garden fulfilment. There should be bloom, luxuriant foliage, a velvety lawn, and fruits and vegetables.

Now the garden may grace the home interior with cut flowers. Gathering the blossoms stimulates growth of the plant. Remember, as one writer aptly expresses it, "flower arrangement is an art, a science, a philosophy, a religion. Seek for simplicity and naturalness, as then one is not apt to outrage the principles of harmony."

Now the lawn should be at its best. To keep it in condition you must arm with some of the excellent weapons devised for the purpose and fight relentlessly its enemies—dandelions, crabgrass, plantains, dock and chickweed. For dandelions and kindred trespassers cut below the crowns. For crabgrass, root out entirely. For chickweed sprinkle lightly with salt. An expert has calculated that each crabgrass plant produces 89,000 seeds. Dress the lawn occasionally before or during rain with some of the prepared manures or ground bone. If Nature fails to provide adequate moisture, saturate through the wide open end of the hose, laid flat upon the sod.

Now is the time to look over the big trees, if you are blessed with such. Remove the dead-wood and practice tree surgery upon diseased trunks. The lives of many noble trees are preserved by the clever tree surgeon. If you have hedges, this is the time to perfect their symmetry.

Now, too, the battle against the garden's enemies must be waged vigilantly. Ask your seedsman for the right pest exterminator, if you don't know, and have the spray pump handy.

Forethought must be taken now for the fall plantings, especially the bulbs to be planted in the autumn—crocuses, hyacinths, and tulips. The fall catalogs are now appearing. You should get them and arrange the fall orders in ample time.

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

June 23.—The Germans attack in the Vosges, but Paris claims that they are repulsed.

June 25.—Fierce attempts are made by the Germans to recapture the "Labyrinth" positions formerly held by them, in which Berlin claims partial success.

June 27.—*Zeppelin* hangars at Friedrichshafen are shelled by French aviators.

IN THE SOUTH

June 22.—It is reported that Arab rebels, supposedly stirred to revolt by Turkish and German interests, are threatening Italian garrisons in the interior of Tripoli and compelling their retreat to the border.

June 24.—Following the traditional path of every invasion of Austria in history, the Italians are pressing on over the mountain barriers, by the Fella River valley and the Predil Pass, toward Tarvis, which commands the gateway to the interior.

June 25.—The Austrians launch a counter-attack along the Isonzo River.

June 30.—From Italian reports it appears that the fighting in the Plava, Sagrado, and Monfalcone districts is for the present at a standstill, with repeated but futile attacks on both sides.

IN THE EAST

June 23.—It is reported that the Germans are partially withdrawing their strength from Galicia for a new direct attack on Warsaw. Troops are said to be concentrating on the Bzura River. Save for a small force on the Dniester, all Russian troops are now within the boundaries of their own country.

Montenegrin forces arrive at Scutari, by report, and find little difficulty in taking over the city.

June 27.—British submarines in the Sea of Marmora cause the Turkish fleet to flee for safety.

June 30.—London reports the capture of two lines of Turkish trenches near Krithia and three to the west of Saghir Dere, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, totaling a gain of one mile. In the trenches taken 6,000 Turkish dead are found.

GENERAL

June 23.—Berlin reports that the navy-yards and arsenal at South Shields, England, were destroyed in the *Zeppelin* raid of June 15–16.

June 25.—France appropriates $1,120,000,000 for the continuation of the war.

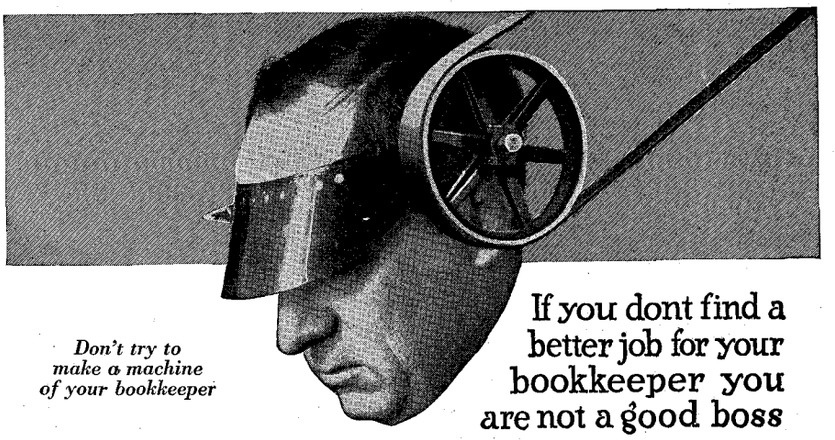
General Soukhomlinoff, the Russian Minister of War, resigns.

June 26.—The German submarine *U-38* sinks the British freighter *Armenian*. Twenty-two Americans are missing, of whom fifteen are negro muleteers and six are white hostlers. It is reported that three of the negroes and Dr. J. S. Viso, a Porto Rican, were rescued by the submarine.

June 30.—It is reported that Italy protests to Servia and Montenegro over the Montenegrin occupation of Scutari, Albania.

David Lloyd-George, British Minister of Munitions, reports that his seven-day ultimatum to labor leaders has resulted satisfactorily in the voluntary return of an adequate number of men to the ammunition-works, the enrolments averaging 10,000 a day for the last two days.

July 1.—The London *Daily Telegraph* gives the following as the total British casualties for the last three months: April,



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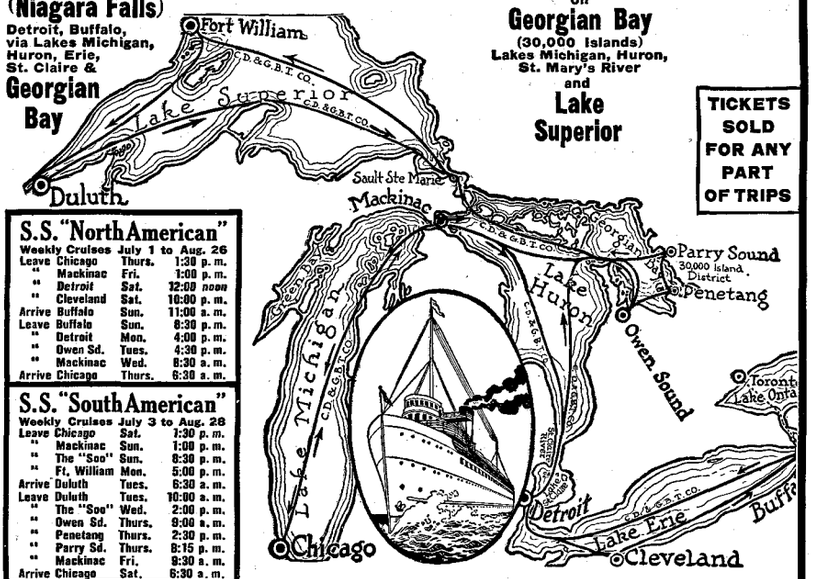

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" Detroit	Mon.	4:00 p. m.
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Weekly Cruises July 3 to Aug. 28		
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" Mackinac	Sun.	1:00 p. m.
" The "Soo"	Sun.	8:30 p. m.
" Ft. William	Mon.	5:00 p. m.
Arrive Duluth	Tues.	6:30 a. m.
Leave Duluth	Tues.	10:00 a. m.
" The "Soo"	Wed.	2:00 p. m.
" Owen Sd.	Thurs.	8:00 a. m.
" Penetang	Thurs.	2:30 p. m.
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639 officers and 19,000 men; May, 3,600 officers and 26,000 men; June, 2,200 officers and 62,000 men; total, 6,439 officers and 107,000 men.

GENERAL FOREIGN

June 24.—General Carranza again refuses to treat for peace with Villa.

June 25.—General Gonzales, Carranzista leader, begins an attempt to take Mexico City from General Zapata. Several thousand aliens are imprisoned within the city.

June 30.—Word received by our State Department, the first from Mexico City since June 18, reveals perilous conditions in the city.

DOMESTIC

June 24.—Robert Lansing accepts the office of Secretary of State.

A reply is received to our protest to Britain in which we are assured that our complaints as to the illegal treatment of our ships are not justified, and that England is devoting special consideration to the protection of American shipping.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels creates a General Staff of the Navy, to resemble in formation and operation the Admiralty systems of European nations.

June 27.—Generals Huerta and Orozco are arrested by Federal authorities at El Paso, Texas, on the suspicion that they are instigating a fresh rebellion.

June 28.—Secretary of State Lansing sends a note to Berlin rejecting Germany's proposed prize-court proceedings in the *Frye* case, and contradicting Germany's interpretation of the Treaty of 1828.

July 1.—Washington reports a trade-balance in favor of this country, at the ending of this fiscal year, of over $1,000,000,000, breaking all records in the history of this country, and nearly $400,000,000 more than the previous record. The Treasury report, however, shows a deficit for the fiscal year of $90,000,000 in the cash-balance.

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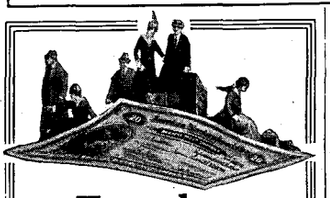

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"P. H.," Quarantine, La.—"Kindly give me the translation of '*Cognosce Occasionem.*'"

This phrase means literally, "Know the occasion"; that is to say, "Recognize your opportunities."

"H. MACA.," The Pas., Man., Can.—"Please tell me whether *Leigh* is pronounced 'Lee' or 'Lay.'"

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY gives the pronunciation of *Leigh* as *li—i* as in *police.*

"S. B.," Leon, Iowa.—"What is *Alsace-Lorraine* and its area?"

Elsass-Lothringen, or as it is more popularly known Alsace-Lorraine, is an imperial state (Reichsland) of the German Empire, with an area of 5,603 square miles. Its capital is Strassburg. The territory was ceded by the French in 1871.

"N. B. D.," Chicago, Ill.—"Is it correct to use both 'Mr.' and the title, in addressing a letter, such as 'John Smith, Advertising Manager, Green Manufacturing Co., New York City'? Also, which is preferable, 'Proved' or 'Proven'?"

The correct form to use is "Mr. John Smith, Advertising Manager, The Green Manufacturing Company, New York City." *Proved* is the true English preterit and past participle of *prove; proven*, tho an irregular form and originally a Scotticism, and used for *proved* chiefly in law courts and documents, has had wide usage.

"J. K.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation of the word *fiancé.*"

Fiancé is pronounced—the first syllable as "fi" in "field"; the second, "an," as "o" in "not," followed by nasal "n," as in the French word *bon;* the third, "cē," *c* as *s*, and "e" as in "eight"—*fi″ on″ sē′*.

"M. H.," El Paso, Texas.—"Kindly give me the author of the lines:

> Truth forever on the scaffold,
> Wrong forever on the throne.'"

The lines occur in "The Present Crisis," by James Russell Lowell.

"E. H. F.," Sagamore Beach, Mass.—"Kindly answer the following questions: For Russia, Austria, and Germany to declare war, of what officials is the consent necessary? To what extent are the people of those countries represented in their government? How much power, exclusive of personal influence, has the King of England to determine England's laws and policy?"

The Czar of Russia has the sole power of declaring war. In Germany and Austria the emperor has the power of declaring war, nominally at least, under the advice of his ministers. In Germany, for the declaring of *offensive war*, the consent of the Federal Council must be obtained. The King of England's power is practically limited to his personal influence. He can do nothing except on the advice of his ministers, who are responsible to Parliament, and, through Parliament, to the people.

"A. H. O.," Chicago, Ill.—"I have a recent catalog which gives *Dixie* by Dan Emmett, a Pittsburg actor. Is not this air taken from France, and where is the birthplace of Dan Emmett, if he is the author of the words?"

Dixie was written by Daniel Emmett, who was an American song-writer and negro minstrel, born Mount Vernon, Ohio, 1815. He served in the army, joined a circus company 1835, and formed the first negro minstrel company 1842, appearing at the Old Chatham Theater, New York, and later in Boston, and in England, where he remained till 1844. He was with Dan Bryant, 1854–65, writing the famous song *Dixie* in 1859.

"E. S. B.," Quito, Ecuador.—"What are the *Arreoi?*"

The *Areoi* (one r) are a privileged class of Tahitian devotees of two celibate gods. They maintained promiscuous sex relations, but were not permitted to have children, destroying such as they possessed when entering the society and such as were subsequently born to them.

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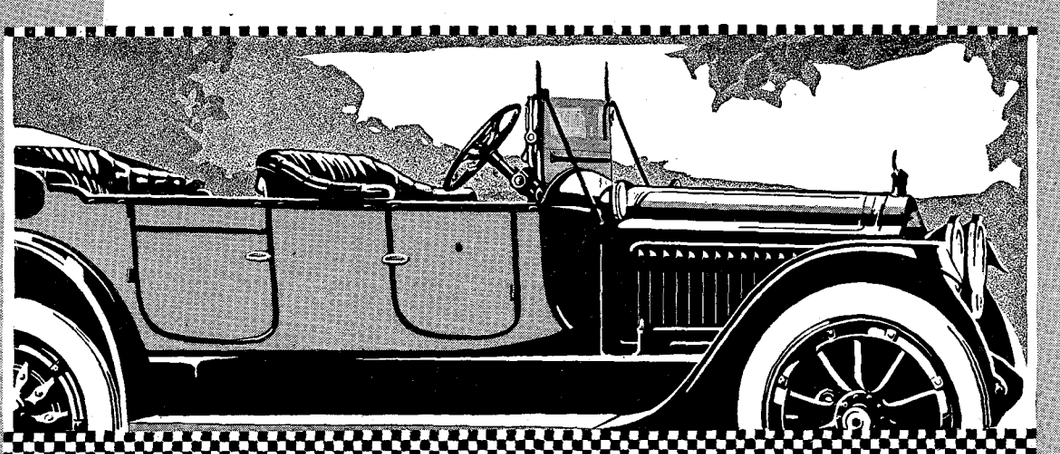

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